

# The ANNALIST

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## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Business activity is holding at a comparatively high level. The wholesale price index is up sharply to the highest point since the beginning of the year. Advances are most pronounced in farm and food products, but the trend is upward all along the line. Forward buying apparently is expanding, connoting near-by strength but longer term instability in business.

SEVERAL disturbances occurred last week to interrupt the even tenor of the weekly business index. The most important was a sharp decline in automobile production, as the Ford plants ceased assembly operations, which, however, were resumed Monday for further production of 1936 models. It is to be expected that the automobile production index will show at least a temporary rebound, possibly a permanent one, since it is hardly likely that curtailment on the part of the other two most prominent producers in the low-priced field will prove to be as severe as it was last year.

Another disturbing factor was a decline in steel ingot production. This also was a temporary affair, however, and the steel index is expected to recover to its previous level or better for the week ending tomorrow. There were also minor setbacks in lumber production and cotton mill activity, judging by preliminary estimates.

The only element in the weekly business index which has shown a definitely declining tendency since the end of July is the miscellaneous loadings index. This may be the result of the temporary slackening in the automobile industry, but the fact remains that with one possible exception the car loadings index has turned in the least favorable performance of any component of the index. This statement may appear surprising to many who have been reading in the newspapers and elsewhere of the remarkable percentage gains in total loadings over those of the corresponding period of 1935.

In July and August last year several important loadings groups were running at low levels, including coal, grain and livestock loadings. In addition, miscel-

laneous loadings were in a temporary slump. It is important to take notice of this state of affairs not only to avoid being misled by wide percentage gains now being quoted but also to avoid being misled by the sharp decline in these percentage changes which are inevitable within the next few weeks unless freight traffic shows a substantially greater-than-seasonal rise. The following table, for example, shows the percentage increases (from the corresponding weeks of 1935) which will be reported in the next few weeks if total loadings, on a seasonally adjusted basis, merely remain unchanged from the level of the week ended Aug. 8:

Aug. 8.....25	Sept. 5.....17	Oct. 3.....15
Aug. 15.....21	Sept. 12.....13	Oct. 10.....9
Aug. 22.....21	Sept. 19.....11	Oct. 17.....10
Aug. 29.....15	Sept. 26.....25	Oct. 24.....15

Gains of 10 to 15 per cent are of course, not to be sneered at. Nevertheless the reasons for recent gains ranging from 20 to nearly 40 per cent over last year ought to be clearly understood, particularly when these gains are now quite naturally being reflected in even wider gains in railroad net operating income, as seen in the report that "The combined net operating income of the first six roads to report for the month [of July], together with an estimate \* \* \* on Illinois Central, shows a gain of 134.4 per cent over July, 1935. In June of this year, these same carriers had a combined earnings gain of 32.8 per cent over 1935."<sup>1</sup>

This is not to disparage the admittedly fine performance of the railroads thus far this year. But when one reads of a gain of 134 per cent in earnings one would be well advised to remember that there are two factors in computations

<sup>1</sup>Wall Street Journal, Aug. 20.

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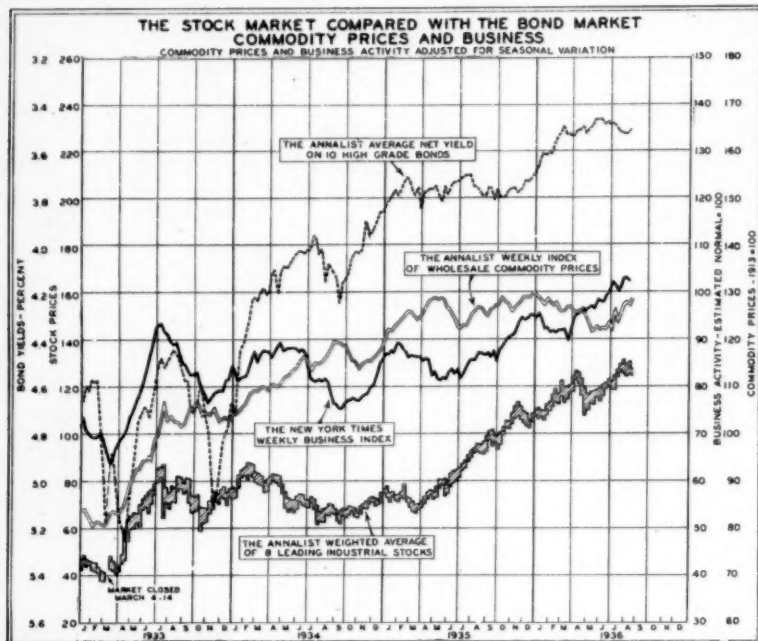
of this kind, and that one reason why such a large percentage change is being reported is that in July, 1935, net operating income was at the lowest level, on a seasonally adjusted basis, of the entire period since May, 1933.

Just what the comparatively poor performance of the freight car loadings in-

sudden upturn in commodity prices has undoubtedly stimulated much forward buying in all manners of commodities. Though accentuated by the drought, the rise in prices has been by no means confined to items directly influenced thereby. According to the comprehensive wholesale indices compiled by the Bureau of

forward buying per se is a sure sign that the business index is doomed to a fairly immediate decline; it might, indeed, presage quite the opposite for the near term. Based partly on the well-known deferred demand of six years of depression, a movement of this kind might well endure for a considerable time and reach considerably greater heights. Nevertheless, a business expansion based on a sudden wave of forward buying is characteristically unstable, as proved notoriously in 1920; and the prognostication of its probable termination, once the industrial machine gets geared to a higher level of operations, is ex-

factor of consumers' credit has already assumed a position of far greater importance, relative to commercial credit in the traditional sense, than ever before in the country's history. Many functions formerly associated with traditional banking operations are now carried on by finance companies and other methods outside the commercial banks. The position in this respect is brought vividly to our attention this week by the flotation of a bond issue by one of the largest factors in the installment finance field. Examination of recent earnings statements of the leading companies in that field reveals striking expansion.



dex signifies is another question. It might be the result of renewed competition from other carriers. It might be the result of the lag which sometimes crops out between industrial production or a sign that goods are not being taken by consumers as rapidly as they are being manufactured, an indication of temporary overproduction.

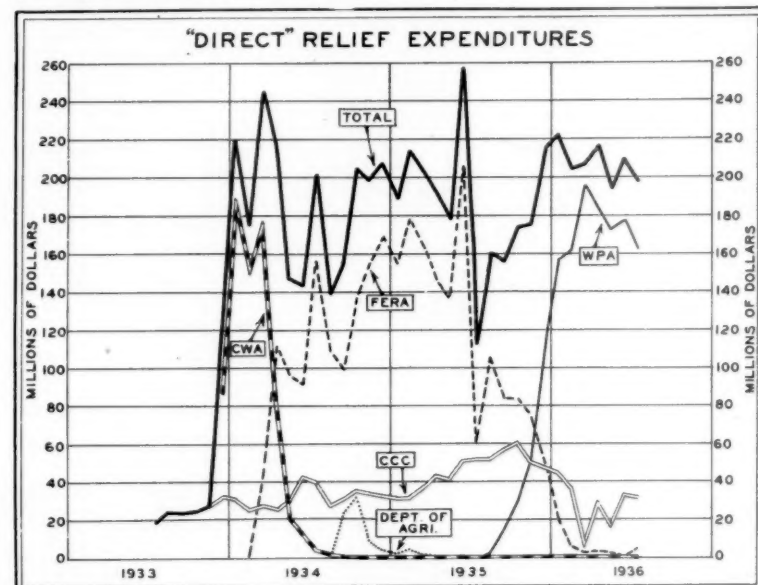
It is usually unwise, however, to conclude that there is overproduction on the basis of such evidence at this stage of an expansive phase of manufacturing activity, particularly when there is such a high degree of uniformity in the expansion in various industries as is now being exhibited. Many commentators have pointed out that renewed demand for durable, and especially durable producers', goods, has been one of the most encouraging aspects of the present recovery movement. The June report of the Department of Commerce on mill consumption of raw cotton proved beyond much doubt, however, that this expansion in durable goods is also accompanied by a widespread rise in the demand for consumers' goods.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, without any allowance for long-time trend, the July rate of cotton manufacturing activity compared favorably with the unprecedented activity of the Summer of 1933. In view of the fact that cotton consumption, in line with its traditional two-year cycle, was due for a revival last year, but that the revival was delayed almost a year by various uncertainties such as litigation over processing taxes, the presumption is that an unusually large deferred demand has accumulated that will serve to sustain mill activity at a high level longer than in the abortive "boom" of 1933, though the experienced observer will still undoubtedly be a bit suspicious of the extraordinarily high level attained last month.

Of the numerous and complex influences that have brought about this expansion in manufacturing activity generally, too many are obviously of a more or less temporary nature to warrant the conclusion that "natural recovery forces" were entirely responsible. The unusually

Labor Statistics, the rising tendency has been felt not only by farm and food products but by all other main groups of products with the exception of hides and leather and "housefurnishing goods"; by "finished products" and "semi-manufactures" as well as by "raw materials." The existence of considerable forward buying is further evinced by reports of substantial backlogs of unfilled orders in a surprisingly large number of industries, and by reports of inability to make prompt deliveries.

This is not to imply that the presence



tremely difficult. It has been rendered practically impossible on the basis of money market barometers in the opinion of some observers, by the changed conditions affecting the open market demand for funds which have followed the enactment of various New Deal measures in the general banking field.

It seems clear, for example, that the

Compare this with the earnings of commercial banks and there is sufficient evidence of some kind of a fundamental change in the country's financial structure, a change which means nothing if it does not indicate that in this respect we are in uncharted territory conspicuous for its lack of guideposts.

Another element in the current expansion which with far more assurance can be set down as a temporary factor is the recent rise in money in circulation<sup>2</sup> resulting from the soldiers' bonus and the continued disbursement of relief funds. No one has yet been able to work out the relationship of this factor to business activity in an entirely satisfactory manner. Some time back we published a set of figures which seemed to indicate quite clearly a lag of about three months between total government expenditures and the business index. That relationship no longer exists. It is indeed highly improbable that such a quantitative relationship would prevail over any protracted period, the reason, as suggested by Dan Throop Smith in his excellent analysis of *Deficits and Depressions*,<sup>3</sup> being that it is the direction of expenditures quite as much as their quantity that counts.

In the absence of the possibility of mathematical correlations, however, the case for the near-by effects of relief and bonus disbursements seems sufficiently established by the developments of recent months. It is important, therefore, to observe that though the cashing of bonus checks is dwindling, as reflected in a slight drop in money in circulation, direct relief disbursements continue, as shown by the accompanying chart. Here again, though it is almost universally conceded that some time in the future these expenditures must be reduced, no one knows when, except that in all probability it will not be until after the election, no matter which way the election goes.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.

<sup>2</sup>See chart on page 269. <sup>3</sup>See page 253.

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### NEXT WEEK

Germany's External Economic Policies

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# Recovery Proceeds on Broad Front; Trade Conditions Approaching 1930 Levels

RECOVERY in the United States proceeded on a broad front during July, with general business conditions approaching the results of 1930. The more notable gains were made in industrial production, retail sales and construction. The position of labor also advanced, payrolls continuing to expand more rapidly than employment. The rise in the cost of living was slight in contrast to the enhancement of total wage payments and of wholesale prices which recovered practically all

TABLE I. RECENT ECONOMIC CHANGES  
(1923-25=100; Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

	July, 1936	June, 1936	May, 1936	July, 1935
Indus. production...	106.0	103.0	101.0	86.0
Consumer expend...	105.3	103.1	103.0	89.5
Dept. store sales...	91.0	88.0	87.0	80.0
Employment...	87.0	86.3	85.8	80.7
Payrolls...	81.2	79.7	78.2	68.0
Wholesale prices...	80.0	78.7	78.1	78.9
Cash farm income...	86.7	79.5	62.7	
National income...	83.7	82.5	72.4	
Cost of living...	84.6	84.5	83.1	81.2
Construction contracts:				
Monthly index...	64.8	48.1	48.7	35.5
Moving average...		53.9	49.1	35.3

\*Subject to revision.  
†1924-29=100; including AAA payments.  
‡1924-29=100; excluding farm income.

their February-May losses. A sharp rise in cash farm income was a direct consequence of the drought.

## Industrial Production

The index of industrial production advanced 3 per cent from 103 in June to 106 (preliminary) in July. The gain over the corresponding month last year was about 23 per cent, indicating the substantial improvement in the business situation over the past twelve months. Incidentally, a new high point for the entire recovery period was registered by the production index, which finally surpassed the December, 1935, peak.

The durable goods sector remained the center of interest in manufacturing activity, prolonging the trend set in the last quarter of 1935. Substantial gains, after due allowance for seasonal influences, were recorded in the output of electrical equipment and appliances, automobiles, hardware, iron and steel and the products of the mines. Machine tool orders were in greater volume than in any other month since October, 1929. A sharp spurt in cotton and rayon consumption was the more important gain among the non-durable goods industries, although boot and shoe and food factories also expanded operations. The non-durable group, however, has not been advancing as rapidly or recording as many new high points (with the exception of tobacco products) as the non-durable group. In fact, a goodly number of industries manufacturing perishable and semi-perishable products have not yet equaled their 1933 records.

## Durable Goods Production and Consumers' Expenditures

The current tendency of some observers to disconnect retail trade and durable goods production appears to overlook the fact that a larger proportion of the consumer's dollar is being expended for durable goods. Table II presents substantial evidence that the rapid expansion in the production of durable goods is primarily attributable to the consumer. Retail sales of automobiles, furniture and household articles, lumber, hardware and building materials have risen most rapidly (about 20 per cent) in the first half of 1936 in comparison with the same period in 1935. The perishable articles, the food and drug groups, show the smallest gains of 5 and 8 per cent. Semi-durable goods such as

clothing, shoes and dry goods have an intermediate position on this list, with sales running from 10 to 16 per cent ahead of last year. Perhaps of more significance is the fact that the perishable and semi-perishable classification has lost ground in the competition for the consumer's dollar. Dollar volume of this type of product was only 74.8 per cent of total expenditures during the first half of this year as compared with 76.8 per cent in the corresponding period last year. In this connection, the decline in the relative importance of perishables has been more rapid than that of semi-perishables, with the exception of filling

ably well in view of the drought conditions in the farm areas, giving some clue. More important was the advance of 1 per cent in national non-farm income and almost 10 per cent in agricultural income during June.

The striking increase in cash farm income reflected the unusually heavy marketing of agricultural commodities including wheat, corn and livestock and the advance in farm prices. Although farm income is not expected to fall below that of 1935 during the coming six months, the country as a whole will suffer the loss of much real income, which will be reflected in rising living costs.

Table II. Consumer Expenditures

	June, 1936	June, 1935	Percentage Change	Percentage of Total—1936	Percentage of Total—1935
Food	\$4,177.3	\$3,991.9	+4.6	23.9	25.6
Total automotive	4,145.6	3,419.3	+21.2	23.7	21.9
Motor vehicle dealers	2,677.7	2,190.0	+22.3	15.3	14.1
Filling stations, &c.	1,467.9	1,229.3	+19.4	8.4	7.9
General merchandise	2,285.8	2,085.0	+9.6	13.1	13.4
Dept., dry goods and mail order retail	1,766.2	1,600.1	+10.4	10.1	10.3
Catalogue only	167.9	150.8	+11.3	1.0	1.0
Variety	351.7	334.1	+5.3	2.0	2.1
Apparel	1,290.1	1,136.3	+13.5	7.4	7.3
Women's ready-to-wear and specialty	357.1	313.2	+14.0	2.0	2.0
Men's and boys'	356.6	306.8	+16.2	2.0	2.0
Shoes	278.4	251.1	+10.9	1.6	1.6
Accessory	167.4	152.3	+9.9	1.0	1.0
Family	130.6	112.9	+15.8	0.7	0.7
Restaurant	1,164.4	1,062.4	+9.6	6.7	6.8
Country general and farmers' supply	957.4	903.3	+6.0	5.5	5.8
Miscellaneous	1,058.6	956.5	+10.7	6.1	6.1
Lumber, building and hardware	1,000.5	802.0	+24.8	5.7	5.1
Hardware, heating and plumbing	498.1	421.2	+18.2	2.9	2.7
Lumber and building materials	502.4	380.8	+31.9	2.9	2.4
Furniture and household	739.6	619.8	+19.3	4.2	4.0
Drug	650.7	604.0	+7.7	3.7	3.9
Total	\$17,470.0	\$15,580.5	+12.1	100.0	100.0

Source: International Statistical Bureau, Inc.

station sales. Of the total expenditures shown in Table II, the durable goods classification has advanced from 23.2 to 25.2 per cent.

The indication is clear that consumers as a rule tend to expend an almost fixed amount on perishables and semi-perishables, necessary commodities without which existence is impossible. With any advance in income, consumers tend to expand their purchases first of perishables, then of semi-perishables and finally, as recovery progresses, of durable products. The demand for "lasting" goods being highly elastic, the trend of consumer demand will in all probability continue along the lines already indicated.

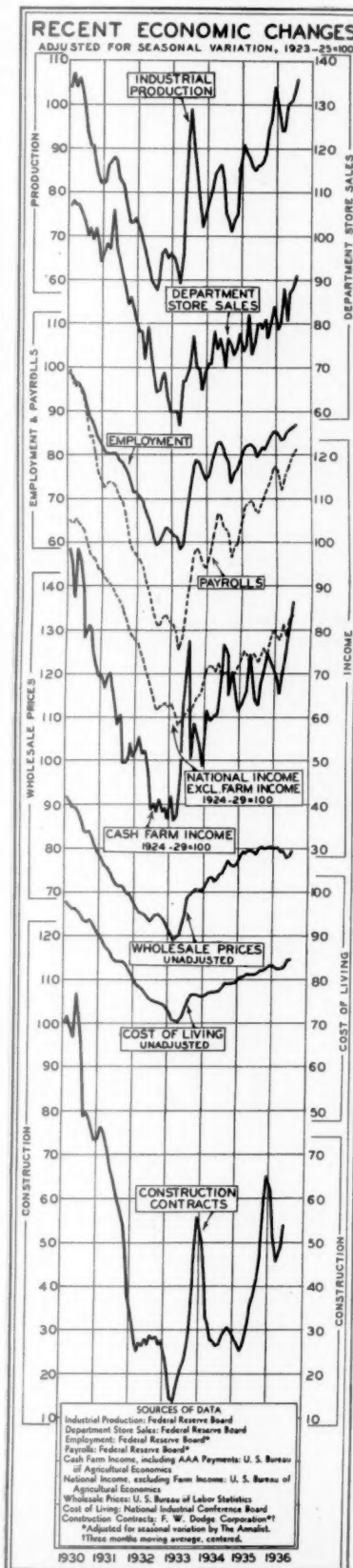
Consumer demand for durable goods, moreover, has another intimate, though perhaps less direct, connection with the production of producers' or capital goods. The demand for radios, refrigerators, automobiles, &c., calls forth an even greater demand for the machinery and equipment used in their production. The practice of the entrepreneur is to keep a sufficient stock of machinery and equipment on hand to maintain some more or less direct ratio between his orders and the means of satisfying them. In sustaining such a ratio and at the same time continuing to replace worn-out equipment, the manufacturer's demand for capital equipment may double with a mere 5 or 10 per cent increase in sales.<sup>1</sup>

Department-store sales and consumer expenditures in July rose contra-seasonally about 3 and 2 per cent, respectively, over those of June. Exactly how much they were influenced by the payment of the bonus is not readily ascertainable. Mail-order sales in July held up remark-

<sup>1</sup>For further elaboration on this point see J. M. Clark, "The Economics of Overhead Cost."

steel advanced from 2.097 cents to 2.159 cents a pound. Heavy melting steel scrap reached \$15.25 a ton in Pittsburgh. In view of the widespread character of the use of steel in almost all manufacturing industries, the rise in steel prices may add somewhat to the cost of manufacturing during the months to come.

According to preliminary data, the Bureau of Labor Statistics indices of employment and payrolls broke into new high ground during July. After correction for seasonal changes, the indices reached 87.0 and 81.2, payrolls increas-





ing at twice the rate of employment. The rapidity with which total wage payments have risen since the low point of March, 1933, is striking. Whereas the number employed has increased by 49 per cent from the depths of the depression, wages have expanded by 126 per cent, or about 2½ times as fast. The cause of the present increase in payrolls, however, is not similar to that of the earlier periods of recovery. At first, the sharp rise in wages was mainly attributable to the rapid increase in the number of persons re-employed. Today, the nation's wage bill is advancing principally as a result of the increase in the average number of hours worked per week. In May (the latest figures available) the average hours worked per week increased 10 per cent over those of the corresponding month of last year, to 39.2. For the same period, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a gain in employment of 5.5 per cent and in payrolls of 16 per cent. As a result, average weekly earnings have risen to \$22.95, or approximately 10 per cent above last year's level. The gains in employment and in payrolls in July over July, 1935, are even greater than those cited for May, amounting to 8 and 19 per cent respectively.

The rise in the work week is not an uncommon phenomenon during recovery periods of business cycles. Expansion in productive activity means more work for the employee and a longer working day as well as a full week of employment. The spasmodic character of employment tends to disappear. The results are actually happy despite what labor leaders have preached. The longer working week means a rise in average weekly earnings, which tend to offset the higher cost of living, enabling the

TABLE III. WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1929-1936 (1929=100)

	Factory Employment	Factory Payrolls	Average Actual Hours Per Week	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Earnings
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	87.3	81.3	91.1	100.0	90.7
1931	73.9	61.9	83.5	95.8	79.2
1932	61.1	42.3	71.9	84.4	59.7
1933	65.8	44.5	75.2	83.4	62.1
1934	75.2	56.7	77.1	98.6	70.5
1935	78.4	64.4	76.9	101.7	78.0
1936†	81.1	69.8	79.8	103.6	82.7

†Bureau of Labor Statistics. ‡National Industrial Conference Board's reports for 25 manufacturing industries. §Monthly averages for the first six months. \*\*NRA period.

average employee to think more in terms of comforts and less in terms of bare necessities. What the effects have been on consuming habits we have already seen. The rise in the number of hours worked per week has been the chief weapon with which labor has been able to combat the high cost of living. This weapon alone has been almost solely responsible for a 15 per cent advance in the real wages of the worker over last year. Table III indicates the trends in labor conditions, in terms of relatives, with 1929 as base. The greatest declines and subsequent gains were registered by payrolls, weekly earnings and employment in the order mentioned. Hourly earnings, however, were comparatively stable, indicating the relative rigidity of wage rates, which are now above the level of 1929.

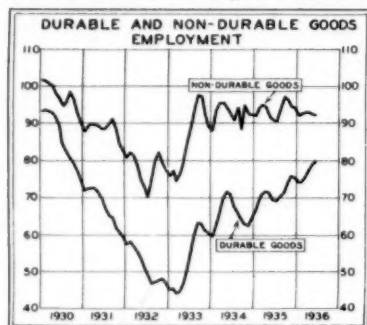
The movements of employment and wage data in the durable and non-durable industries closely parallel the trends in the production of those classes of goods. The accompanying chart shows the more rapid rise in durable goods employment and the almost stationary movement of the number employed in the non-durable group, which has not yet reached its 1933 peak. Here, again, the index of payrolls has risen much more rapidly than that of employment, with

that of durable goods recording the spectacular advance of 202 per cent over the deepest depression low point, in March, 1933. Although the non-durable goods industries have seemingly made little progress during the last three years, the continued expansion in the other industrial group cannot fail to generate improvement among the laggards.

#### Construction

The construction industry, considered by many to be the key to prosperity and the solution of our unemployment problem, made the most favorable showing in July since June, 1931, on an actual dollar basis. Total construction contracts awarded in thirty-seven States east of the Rocky Mountains were \$294,834,000, surpassing the previous recovery high record of \$264,136,000 reached in December, 1935. On a daily average basis with seasonal adjustments, The Annalist's index rose to 64.8, or 34.7 per cent above the previous month and 83 per cent higher than the 35.5 level of July, 1935. Total contracts awarded for the first seven months of the year at \$1,524,637,000 practically equaled the total for the entire year 1934 and was within \$300,000,000 of that for 1935.

The bright spot in the construction picture remains the building of residences,



particularly small one and two family houses. Although some signs are evident of increased activity in apartment house building, this phase of residential construction actually remains at low levels. Nor is there any evidence of a boom in commercial and factory buildings which are just holding their own. The various governments, Federal, State and municipal, still appear to be the most important factors in the construction market.

Despite all the influences favoring marked expansion in the industry, government guarantee, low money rates, favorable financing terms, rising rents and rentals, a real boom in real estate and construction seems to be a long way off. The building cycle is so notoriously long and slow in getting started, the industry is so loosely organized, there are so many agencies involved, thousands of individual builders and buyers, architects, contractors, engineers, &c., that only a gradual rise in construction activity, especially if expansion is to take place mainly in residential building (where the existing shortage is commonly observed to be the most acute), may be expected within the next few years. Perhaps the chief deterrent to a residential building boom at present is the large down payment required of the individual purchaser.

#### The Annalist Index of Business Activity

Every series comprising The Annalist Index of Business Activity for which figures are available contributed to one of the most striking advances since the speculative period of 1933. The index rose 5 full points in July to 102.4 from 97.4 in June and 82.7 in July, 1935. This

remarkable rise finally brought the index above its estimated normal, 23 per cent above the level of last year and only 13 per cent below the high record of July, 1929.

The most pronounced gains were registered in cotton consumption, "other" car loadings, boot and shoe production, steel ingot and pig iron output, and rayon consumption. Increases in the non-durable group were relatively greater than those for the durable for the first time in a number of months with this difference: The durable industries continued to set new high marks, whereas the non-durable series failed to pierce their highest levels of 1933, although cotton and rayon approached them rather closely.

The components of The Annalist Index of Business Activity for the past three months are presented in Table IV, and Table V shows the combined index for the past six years.

TABLE IV. THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND COMPONENT GROUPS

	July, 1936	June, 1936	May, 1936
Freight car loadings.....	95.1	92.3	93.1
Miscellaneous.....	90.7	89.9	91.2
Other.....	104.0	97.2	96.9
Electric pwr. production.....	1102.9	99.3	100.0
Manufacturing.....	109.6	101.0	95.2
Steel ingot production.....	100.3	97.0	91.3
Pig iron production.....	95.5	91.3	85.7
Textiles.....	113.2	113.5	99.4
Cotton consumption.....	141.5	118.8	105.4
Wool consumption.....	108.4	108.4	89.3
Silk consumption.....	77.2	70.3	68.6
Rayon consumption.....	145.4	129.8	104.5
Boot and shoe product'n.....	119.5	105.7	113.2
Automobile production.....	116.5	112.9	112.6
Lumber production.....	84.6	82.7	82.8
Cement production.....	86.9	86.9	83.7
Mining.....	89.8	88.0	84.3
Zinc production.....	84.7	82.6	82.6
Lead production.....	102.4	97.4	95.8

†Revised index. For description of revision see THE ANNALIST of June 26, 1936.

\*Subject to revision. †Based on an estimated output of 9,752,000,000 kilowatt hours, as against a Federal Power Commission total of 9,091,000,000 kilowatt hours in June and 8,370,000,000 kilowatt hours in July, 1935.

Although one optimistic financier predicted that railroad car loadings would reach the neighborhood of 800,000 to 850,000 by the Fall or Winter and although the freight car loadings index made a new recovery high mark at 95.1, loadings have been lagging behind industrial production, having risen only 15 per cent over last year, as compared with a 23 per cent rise in output for the same period. The lag is possibly indicative of some temporary overproduction or a decline in the railroads' share in the total of freight handled, perhaps both, in view of the heavy output and registration of trucks this year.

TABLE V. THE COMBINED INDEX SINCE JANUARY, 1931

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Jan. ....	92.2	87.2	79.6	67.5	73.4	84.1
Feb. ....	88.9	86.7	83.2	66.1	71.4	85.7
Mar. ....	89.4	84.4	84.6	62.5	69.8	87.5
Apr. ....	94.1	82.8	85.9	69.2	66.8	88.7
May ....	95.8	81.8	86.4	77.3	64.3	87.7
June ....	97.4	82.0	83.5	87.5	63.9	85.1
July ....	102.4	82.7	78.0	94.0	62.9	85.3
Aug. ....	84.9	75.1	87.5	64.4	81.6	
Sept. ....	86.1	71.4	82.0	68.5	78.5	
Oct. ....	89.1	74.6	78.5	69.8	75.5	
Nov. ....	92.0	76.0	75.3	69.2	75.6	
Dec. ....	96.7	82.4	77.5	68.8	75.2	

What is more important is the fact that miscellaneous loadings have not equaled their May or December, 1935, totals. Inasmuch as the increase in revenue freight cars loaded is dependent upon the premature marketing of grains and livestock (and this dependence has not been inconsiderable in the past two months), a slump in future loadings from this source may be predicted. A rather substantial rise in coal shipments, on the other hand, with lesser increases in the other classifications of products shipped, does reflect the improvement in the industrial situation.

Indicated output of electric current based on weekly data reached another all-time high record at 9,752,000,000 kilowatt-hours. After adjustments for secular trend, however, THE ANNALIST power

index at 102.9 was 4 per cent below the highest month of 1929. Undoubtedly this peak will be passed before the year is ended. The excessive heat has caused a falling off in the generation of hydro-electric power because of lack of water. Although this is seasonal, water-power output in June was about 200,000,000 kilowatt-hours less than in the corresponding month last year.

Steel-ingot production was the second durable-goods industry to surpass its estimated normal. The adjusted index reached 100.3 in July, which represents an increase of 72 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. The pig-iron index likewise moved into new high territory, reaching 95.5, as compared with 55.2 per cent in July, 1935. In both cases the indexes rose because of less-than-seasonal declines in production. Daily average pig-iron production was 85,920 gross tons after seasonal adjustments. This represented a rise of about 5 per cent over the previous month, a faster rate than steel-ingot output. The presumption is that more iron went into the processing of steel, inasmuch as the demand for merchant pig iron was slightly lower and as a scarcity of scrap resulting from a high level of exports as well as domestic use materially raised prices.

Daily steel-ingot production adjusted for seasonality reached 159,486 gross tons, which may be compared with 154,033 in June and 90,858 in July of the previous year. THE ANNALIST steel index reached 100.3, the best level since October, 1929. The demand for steel continued to be widely diversified, with numberless sources of demand from stoves to railroad equipment. Machine tools, pipelines, automobiles and construction were other important users of steel. An expansion in shipbuilding was touched off by a large order for tankers by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Some slackening of operations may be expected toward the end of August, although automobile makers are expected to enter the market for steel shortly. Large orders are already known to have been placed by Ford and Fisher Body. One competent authority estimates the backlog to be so large as to assure continued operations at about the July rate through September. Perhaps the most promising market for finished steel consists of the Class I railroads.

The demand for steel has been tending toward the heavier products. This fact was revealed conclusively in the second quarter earnings statements of the leading steel companies. More than 80 per cent of the gain in net income (over last year) was accounted for by the United States Steel Corporation and Bethlehem Steel, both of which produce a large proportion of heavy steel. Producers of sheets, strip, black plate, wire, &c., experienced more moderate gains and even declines in revenues.

The surprisingly heavy consumer demand for automobiles continued to postpone the change-over period to new models, sending The Annalist's adjusted index of motor-car output to 116.5 (preliminary) in July, up 42 per cent over that of last year. The production of passenger cars and trucks in the United States and Canada for the seven months of 1936, with July estimated, totaled 3,045,000 units, 14 per cent above the 2,674,875 vehicles produced during the corresponding period last year and greater than the entire output in the full year 1934. Six-month figures for the United States alone were 12 per cent and 20 per cent higher for pleasure and commercial cars, respectively.

Registrations of these two classes of vehicles, on the other hand, advanced 27



and 26 per cent over the same semi-annual period last year, thus indicating a healthy contraction of stocks of new cars. The totals for the first half were 1,853,085 passenger vehicles as against 1,461,940 in 1935, and 320,486 trucks as compared with 254,063 last year. Registrations in July held up well for that time of the year. At present almost all the automobile plants are closed in preparation for the new models, with the exception of the low-priced, large-volume manufacturers. Automotive dealers are taking full advantage of this lull in production to work off rather heavy stocks of used cars.

Perhaps the most unhealthy aspect of the present domestic automobile situation is the large number of new cars being financed through the installment companies. The retail volume of cars bought "on time" during the first six months of the year exceeded that for the same period of 1929 by some 45,000 units. Approximately 50 per cent of total current output is being purchased through the extension of installment credits, as against 30 per cent during 1929. The undue extension of credit at this time is probably the result of lower consumer income. In any event, the situation can be nothing but unsound and bears careful observation.

The textile industries, led by cotton and rayon, made encouraging progress during the month. The Annalist index of textile manufacturing advanced 17 per cent to 133.2 (preliminary). This compares with 113.5 in June and 81.5 in July, 1935. Cotton consumption by American mills averaged 603,203 bales, in contrast to 390,712 last year, a rise of 54 per cent. This compares favorably with the showing of the durable goods industries.

Despite the record-breaking deliveries of rayon, mills continue to find demand greatly in excess of supply. The unsold stocks of producers have been reduced to practically the zero level. According to The Rayon Organon, production of 105,200,000 pounds of rayon during the first six months of the year is 6 per cent larger than the 99,100,000-pound output of the corresponding period of 1935. The Annalist index of rayon deliveries rose to 145.4, which is still below the May, 1933, figure of 157.0. The probability is strong that a shortage of rayon will ensue in the Fall, which may express itself in higher prices.

The adjusted index of silk consumption rose from 70.3 in June to 77.2 in July, which was slightly lower than last year's total of 78.2. Total takings by American mills for the 1935-36 season were 3 per cent less than those for the previous season. The poorer record of silk appears to be due to increasing competition with rayon, which was no little encouraged by rising silk prices. During the last season, rayon virtually captured the dress goods market. The Rayon Organon estimates that rayon dress goods were 88 per cent of total dress good yardage, leaving silk with a mere 12 per cent. Full-fashioned hosiery represents the only growing market remaining to silk.

After the abnormally high level of apparel wool consumption in the previous year, a reaction was more or less to be expected. Woolen mill deliveries, therefore, remain below last year's shipments, although consumption in June, the latest month for which data are available, rose some 10,000,000 pounds. The adjusted index advanced to 108.4, comparing with 89.3 in May and 125.3 in June, 1935. The distribution of bonus money has materially stimulated clothing sales, especially men's wear. Dun and Bradstreet estimate unfilled orders to be in the neigh-

borhood of 38,000,000 linear yards of woolen cloth.

The boot and shoe industry finally responded to the influence of excellent retail demand for its products. Output

in July approached 33,000,000 pairs, an increase of 4,000,000 over June's total. This rise was greater than seasonal and brought The Annalist index to 119.5 as compared with 115.1 in July, 1935. The

carryover from last year's output and that of early this year has finally been worked off, making the present expansion a healthy one.

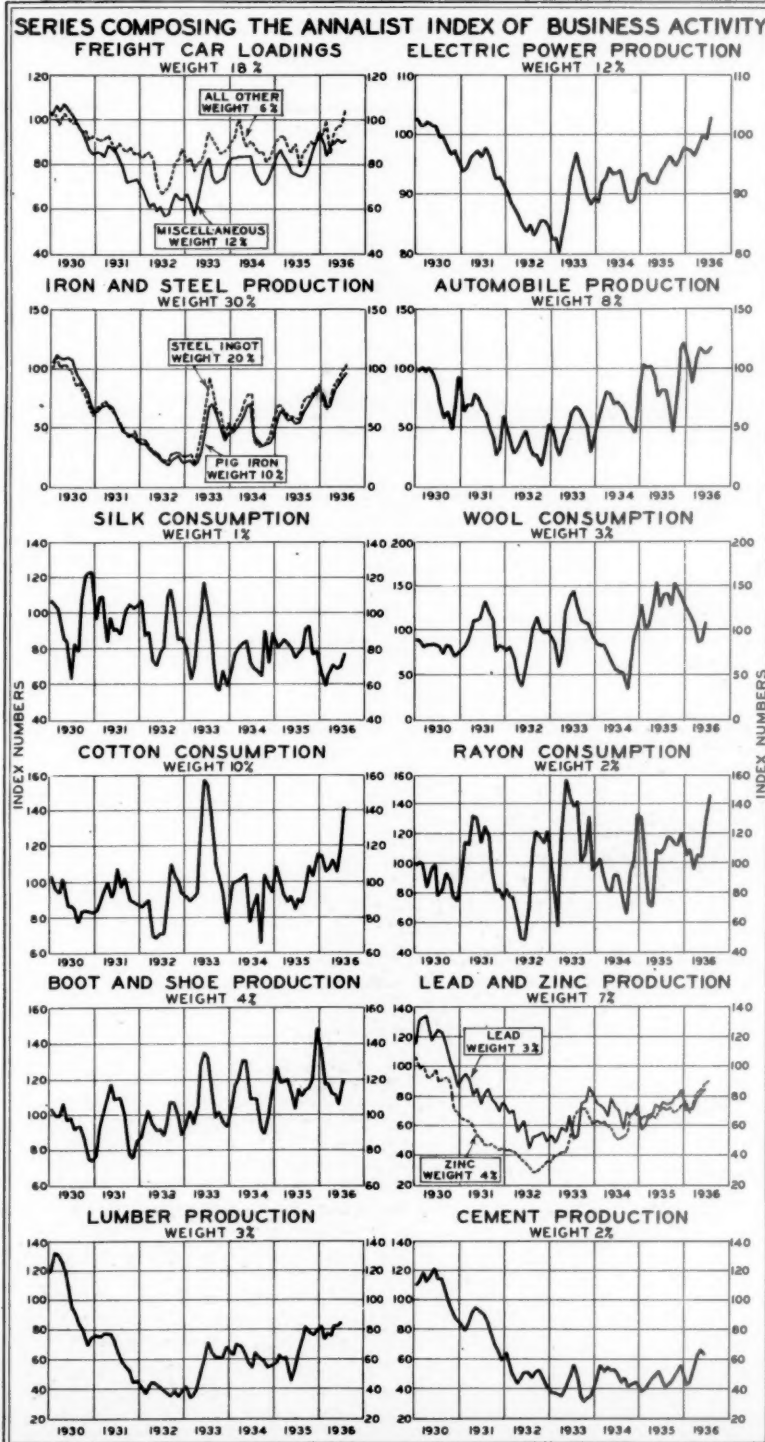
On a daily basis the production of Portland cement declined contrary to the usual seasonal pattern, sending the adjusted index down 3.6 points to 62.6 in June. The industry, however, met the increased consumption of the last two months out of stocks on hand. There was no cessation in demand for cement in June, for shipments per day registered a greater than seasonal increase. Stocks of cement have consequently fallen to 19,287,000 barrels, the lowest level since November, 1932. Although the industry is still operating at a depression plane of capacity, 52.3 per cent in June, production has proceeded at a rate of 20 per cent higher than last year.

Lumber production for the seven months ended July, 1936, totaled 6,958,352 thousand board feet, which was 43 per cent above last year's output for the same period. Shipments paralleled the output figures, so that stocks have remained virtually unchanged. In the past three months, however, deliveries fell to about 93 per cent of production, causing some rise in inventories. Between June and July unfilled orders diminished by 7 per cent, reducing the backlog from 745,098 thousand board feet of softwoods to 696,664. Tentative plans of motor-car manufacturers call for the more general introduction of all-steel tops, which may cause a sharp contraction in demand for lumber from this important source. The decline in July lumber output having been less than seasonal, The Annalist index attained a new high mark at 84.6, the best since August, 1930.

Activity in zinc mining also approached its 1930 level. Daily average production after seasonal adjustment reached 1,581 short tons, which finds no equal since January, 1930, and which represents a plane of operations 28 per cent higher than the 1,240 tons mined in July, 1935. Shipments, however, remained unchanged from the previous month, so that stocks rose some 5,000 tons. No real impairment of the industry's excellent statistical position resulted.

The failure of the foreign zinc interests to organize a cartel signifies that American producers must depend on rising volume rather than prices for any expansion in profits—at least until the statistical position of the European industry improves materially. Expansion of the volume of domestic zinc business is indicated by a sharp spurt in unfilled orders of 17,000 tons last month.

Although the lead industry does not enjoy the favorable record of zinc, expansion has taken place in spite of the heavy stocks of the metal in the hands of producers. Production has proceeded at a rate 15 to 18 per cent above last year's output. Refined lead was produced at the daily rate of 1,355 tons, after seasonal allowances, up 203 tons daily from last year. The lead market has seen some active buying in the last eight weeks, with consumers taking deliveries through September. Battery, pigment and a wide assortment of miscellaneous demands have been joined by an equally conspicuous demand for lead in cable-making. July and August appear especially promising. S. L. MILLER.



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# Business Recovery Not Brought About by Suspension Of the Gold Standard

By RUFUS S. TUCKER

THE statement is repeatedly made that business recovery was brought about in many countries by abandonment of the gold standard. Many loose statements, unsupported by adequate evidence, are made with respect to this very important subject. Very often such generalizations have depended for their support upon little more than such vague phrases as "breaking the spiral of deflation" or "reflation, the path to recovery." It would appear, if the generally accepted indexes of production and business activity are reliable, that the notion that recovery has been due to gold abandonment or currency depreciation is unsound economically and untrue historically.

## Timing the Turn

There are official or generally accepted indexes of industrial productivity in most important countries that tell us reasonably well when the bottom of the depression was reached. In the absence of scientifically calculated indexes of industrial productivity it is possible to time the turn by studying figures for unemployment in countries that have adequate figures. There are also figures for bankruptcies, and several other indicators are available in the publications of the League of Nations.

Commodity prices cannot be used as a measure of business activity or a test of recovery, for it has usually happened in major depressions that commodity prices have continued to fall for several months after business was definitely on the up-grade. Moreover, many indexes of commodity prices are so heavily weighted with international staples that they do not fairly represent movements in the general price level within a given country.

In Table I the countries of the world have been arranged in the order in which they reached the turning point of the depression, assuming that they had all reached it before May, 1935. No important country has abandoned the gold standard or raised the price of gold since then.

TABLE I. LOW MONTH OF DEPRESSION; 1931-1934

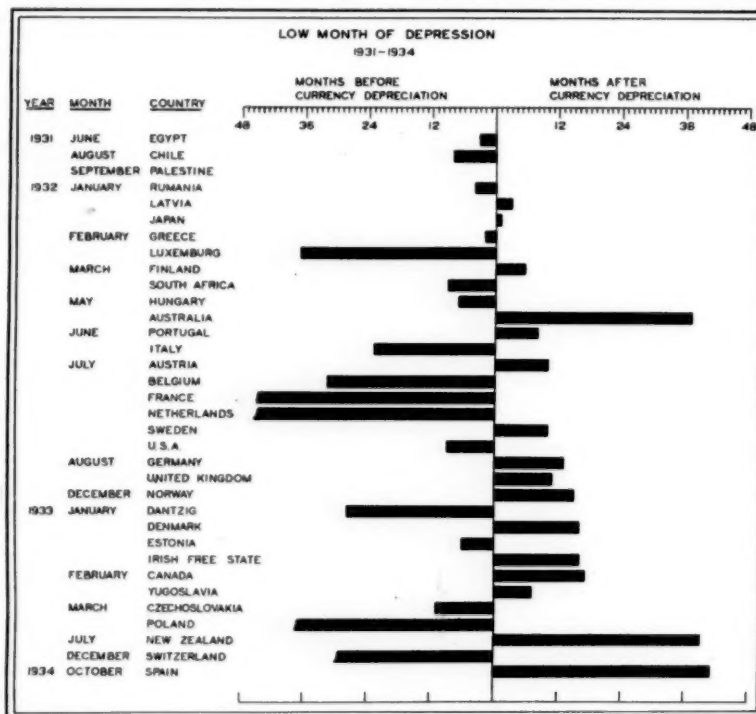
Year and Month.	Country.	Months Before (+) or After (-) Currency Depreciation.
1931-		
June	Egypt (E)	+3
Aug.	Chile (I, S)	+8
Sep.	Palestine (E, T)	0
1932-		
Jan.	Rumania (I, E, F, T)	+4
	Latvia (E)	-3
	Japan (I, E, T)	-1
Feb.	Greece (I, B, S)	+2
	Luxemburg (E)	+37
Mar.	Finland (I, T)	-5
	South Africa (B)	+9
May	Hungary (I, F)	+7
	Australia (E)	-27
June	Portugal (E)	+8
	Italy (I, B, S)	+23
July	Austria (I, B)	-10
	Belgium (I, F)	+32
	France (I)	+45
	Netherlands (I, S)	+45
	Sweden (I)	-10
Aug.	Germany (I, S, F)	+9
	United Kingdom (I, F)	-11
Dec.	Norway (I, E, B)	-15
1933-		
Jan.	Danzig (E, T)	+28
	Denmark (I, E)	-16
	Estonia (E, F)	+6
	Irish Free State (E, F)	-16
Feb.	Canada (I, E, F)	-17
	Yugoslavia (E)	-7
Mar.	Czechoslovakia (I, E, B, F)	+11
	Poland (I, F)	+37
July	New Zealand (E)	-39
Dec.	Switzerland (I)	+29
1934-		
Oct.	Spain (I)	-41

The countries are assumed to have reached their turning points in the months when the index of industrial production reached its lowest point. If no such index has been published, or if it is published on an annual base only,

the critical month is the one indicated by the statistics of unemployment. If there are no such figures the number of bankruptcies is taken as the test. Other sets of figures supporting the choice of the month for each country are indicated by footnote references.

In the last column is shown the number of months intervening between *de facto* abandonment of the gold

Table II shows the month in which the prices of domestic products reached their low point (measured in domestic currency) between 1929 and 1935. Most of the indexes used are official or recognized published indexes of wholesale prices of domestic products or of exports. The American and British indexes have been constructed for this analysis by recalculating the commonly



standard (as shown by serious depreciation in the open-market exchange quotations) and the upward turn in business. Countries beginning to recover before they abandoned the gold standard are marked "+"; those abandoning it before recovery are marked "-".

## Recovery Prompt in Only Two Countries

It is clear that the turning point in the United States and nine of the leading industrial countries of Europe came in the months of June, July, or August, 1932, whether or not the countries had abandoned the gold standard. And it is also plain that recovery followed quickly on the abandonment of gold in only two countries—Latvia and Japan. It usually came either before abandonment, or at least seven months later. In seventeen countries recovery came first; in sixteen countries depreciation came first; in one country, Palestine, the two came together. There is no reason to conclude that currency depreciation caused or helped recovery.

So much for the timing of recovery. It is worth while to consider briefly its mechanism. The persons who have credited recovery to currency depreciation have usually explained that recovery was caused by rising prices. Presumably they mean that the producers in each country with a depreciating currency enjoyed rising prices for their products, for it is obvious that an increase in the prices of things that have to be bought from abroad cannot help recovery. But here again the facts in most countries contradict the theory.

used indexes of all commodities and omitting imported goods.

TABLE II. MONTH IN WHICH PRICES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS REACHED THEIR LOWEST POINT; 1931-1934.

Year and Month.	Country.	Months Before (+) or After (-) Currency Depreciation.
1931.		
July	Denmark <sup>1</sup>	+2
October	Finland <sup>2</sup>	0
1932.		
August	Latvia	-3
1933.		
January	South Africa	0
	New Zealand <sup>3</sup>	-33
February	Canada	-17
	United States	+2
	Great Britain <sup>4</sup>	+17
Feb.-March	Sweden	-17-18
April-July	Norway	-19-22
May	Estonia	+1
October	Dutch East Indies <sup>5</sup>	+30
1934.		
April	China	+1
May	Czechoslovakia	-3
June	Indo-China	+22
July	France	+21
September	Italy	-4
October	Irish Free State	-37

<sup>1</sup>Prices of Danish exports reached their lowest point in May-June, 1932.

<sup>2</sup>Prices of Finnish exports reached their low point in April, 1933, according to the Board of Customs Index.

<sup>3</sup>Prices of New Zealand exports reached their low point in May, 1933.

<sup>4</sup>Prices of British exports reached their low point in April, 1933.

<sup>5</sup>Still at par. <sup>6</sup>Never on gold. <sup>7</sup>Or more.

Here again it is plain that in most countries currency depreciation was not followed quickly by a rise in prices. As shown in Table II, prices of domestic products in nine countries reached their low several months after currency depreciation, and in five countries currency depreciation came after the low of domestic prices. It is impossible to see here any evidence that currency depreciation caused rising domestic prices. On the other hand, it is generally agreed by economists that the currency deprecia-

tion of certain important countries did tend strongly to depress some prices in countries that had not depreciated their currencies, especially the prices of goods that the latter countries habitually imported from or exported to the depreciating country. In short, there is no important evidence supporting the contention that recovery from this depression has been a result of currency depreciation.

Table III shows the turning point of the depression in the United States, Great Britain and Canada.<sup>1</sup> This table includes eight of the most significant comparable measures of general business

TABLE III. COMPARISON OF BOTTOM OF DEPRESSION IN THE UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA

Index.	Low Month United States.	Low Month United Kingdom.	Low Month Canada.
Industrial production	July, '32	Aug., '32	Feb., '33
Employment	Mar., '33	Jan., '33	Jan., '33
Business failures (high)	Jan., '32	Mar., '33	Jan., '31
Stock prices	June, '32	June, '32	June, '32
Railway freight traf.	June, '32	Jul.-Aug., '32	Feb., '33
Exports, local currency	Feb., '33	Sep., '32	Apr., '33
Ships clearing, tonnage	Feb., '33	Feb., '33	
Prices, domestic, whole-sale	Feb., '33	Feb., '33	Feb., '33
Prices, domestic, agricultural	Feb., '33	Oct., '32	Dec., '32
Retail prices	Apr., '33	Apr.-May, '33	Apr.-May, '33
Date of currency depreciation	Apr., '33	Sep., '31	Sep., '31

activity or prosperity, derived from statistical publications of the League of Nations, and, in addition, it includes the prices of domestic products and of agricultural products. The United States led the recovery by three of the ten tests, and tied with the others on three tests. It fell behind both Great Britain and Canada on two tests and took an intermediate place on two tests. Certainly there is no evidence here that currency depreciation hastened recovery in Great Britain and Canada. Even in the matter of agricultural prices Great Britain had no advantage over us, for the index of domestic agricultural prices in that country reached its low point in June, 1933, if allowance is made for the subsidy included in the quoted price of wheat.

TABLE IV. WHOLESALE PRICES IN PER CENT OF 1929

Country.	Lowest Prices.	Index.	Apr. 1936.	Per Cent.
Argentina—(Banco de la Nacion)	Oct. 1933	87.6	101.7	16.1
Australia—(Melbourne)	Feb. 1933	73.8	82.4	11.6
Canada	Feb. 1933	66.5	75.5	13.8
England—(Bd of Trade)	Apr. 1933	71.2	80.5	13.1
Sweden	Mar.-Apr. 1933	75.0	84.3	12.4
U. S. A.—Bureau of Labor Statistics	Feb. 1933	62.7	83.6	33.3

Finally we may consider the extent of the price-rise in certain countries that are said to have "reflated." If "reflation" means anything it means an artificial raising of the price-level. The countries that are usually mentioned as successful examples of "reflation" are Argentina, Australia, Canada, England and Sweden. But although those countries have probably had more business recovery than the United States they have certainly had less "reflation." For proof, see Table IV.

Prices have been raised here much more than in the "reflation" countries. But the available evidence indicates that the recovery in business has been less in this country than in the others.

The allegation that Great Britain provides us with a model illustration of a

<sup>1</sup>The chart shows the low month for the United States to be July, 1932; for Great Britain, August, 1932; for Canada, February, 1933.



case in which recovery was caused by currency depreciation is wholly unfounded. Depreciating the pound and the Canadian dollar did not raise prices of domestic products or stimulate business recovery in Great Britain or Canada; recovery came there at almost the same time as here, and for reasons not connected with currency depreciation. The forces of depression had exhausted themselves in these and several other important countries at about the same time. The ending of reparations, the balancing of the British budget, and the exhaustion of foreign balances in the United States were all influential factors

in bringing about the turn. It was not currency depreciation or currency "management" that did it, for the recovery came no sooner in countries that were alleged to be "managing" their currency than in those countries still on the gold standard, in which it is erroneously supposed by many people that there is no management. The chief effects of currency depreciation thus far appear to have been an interference with the recovery of international trade, a legalized robbing of creditors and the promotion of international ill will and internal class-antagonism.

Currency depreciation, whether in the

form of devaluation or inflation, may lead us into a distressing state of affairs. The so-called "managed" currencies of such countries as Sweden and England are nothing but cases of temporary suspension of specie payments which have not got out of hand. There has never been a case of permanent suspension of specie payments, since all countries with paper currencies have in the past returned to a metallic base, and there has never been an instance in which an inconvertible paper currency could be maintained satisfactorily for any great length of time. The world has recently seen many instances in which paper

currencies could not be managed—examples are Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Russia. The arguments of those who advocate "managed" inconvertible paper currencies rest not upon the monetary experiences and lessons of the world, but upon imagination and speculation. It is for these reasons imperative that we take steps to bring about the restoration of a stable international gold standard at the earliest possible moment and anchor our currency to a fixed gold base. A currency of this sort, in which confidence replaces fears of depreciation, becomes an important factor in encouraging and in sustaining recovery.

## On the World Economic Front; German and Japanese Military Expenditures

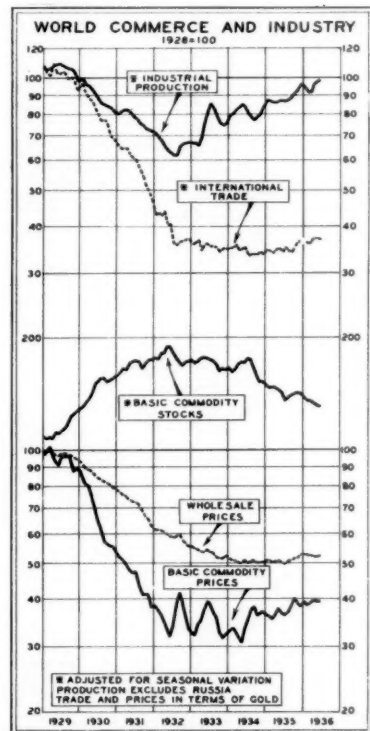
THE improvement in the world economic outlook continued during June. World industrial activity rose further to a new six-year record, while commodity prices showed a pronounced tendency to advance. International trade seems to have had a small setback, but commodity stocks continued to decline. Much of the improvement is undoubtedly sound and healthy, but the adventitious stimuli of rearmament and excessive nationalism and protectionism add an incalculable element to any attempt to appraise the current upturn.

to remain the purely private concern of Spain. The revolution is not, strictly speaking, a Communist-Fascist struggle, despite the current application of the latter term to the Rebels. The so-called Fascist group in reality represents primarily the challenged vested interests of the royalty, aristocracy, army, church, large landowners and only in part a dissatisfied capitalist element, which is the essential ingredient of a genuinely Fascist movement. Spain has

stones, much as it is being challenged throughout Europe. The outcome will probably be an extremist government, either reactionary or revolutionary, allied by sympathy even if not by treaty with Russia or Italy. In any case, the political balance of Europe will be affected, which, of course, explains the concern of the other nations—a concern that would certainly be reflected in much more active intervention but for the fear of precipitating a general war.

States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Poland, Norway, Denmark and Japan, according to the latest reports, while the trend was generally upward in Germany and Sweden. In France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Austria losses were generally reported, and the immediate outlook remains uncertain in Czechoslovakia.

International trade apparently had a slight setback in June, according to preliminary data, the index of THE ANNALIST declining to 37.1 per cent (preliminary) of the 1928 average from the post-depression high of 37.5 in April and May (revised). It is still, however, well above the levels of 1934 and 1935.



Sanctions against Italy were raised on July 15, but are unlikely to be followed by a restoration of Italian foreign trade to anything resembling pre-sanctions levels. The Blum Government ended the century-old closed control of the Bank of France, and enacted other measures the consequences of which for French recovery or for the future of the franc are not yet predictable. The United States obtained a paper victory in its trade dispute with Germany. Japan showed no disinclination to reduce her military expenses in the coming fiscal year and so make possible a decreased flotation of "red ink" bonds.

On the political side, the Spanish Revolution had seemed at first to offer a diversion from the ever-present war fears and threats of Europe, until it became apparent that the sympathies of the various sections of the Continent were too much engaged for the conflict

World Commerce and Industry											
		Unit in Millions or Base Year	June, 1936	May, 1936	Apr., 1936	Mar., 1936	Feb., 1936	Jan., 1936	Dec., 1935	Prev. Year	\$Same Month
<b>World:</b>											
Industrial production, adj.:											
Including U. S. A.	1928		98.5	97.4	96.5	92.0	91.7	93.3	96.8	96.8	
Not including U. S. A.	1928		104.5	104.2	103.4	101.2	98.4	100.7	99.7	96.3	
International trade, adj.:	1928		27.1	27.5	27.5	27.2	26.4	27.4	25.9	24.2	
Basic commodities:											
Stocks, adj.	1928		130.0	131.4	134.7	135.1	136.5	139.5	141.7	141.7	
Prices	1928		39.5	39.5	39.9	39.0	38.7	39.5	38.6	36.9	
Wholesale price composite	1928		52.6	52.1	52.3	52.4	52.4	52.6	52.6	50.1	
<b>United Kingdom:</b>											
Business activity, adj.	1928		112.7	110.1	110.7	108.8	107.9	107.4	110.7	106.0	
Stock prices	Dec. '21		125.1	124.8	127.1	125.2	126.7	123.9	120.1	115.6	
Wholesale prices	1913		110.1	109.3	109.3	109.0	109.0	109.2	108.7	105.1	
Exports	£		332.1	36.4	33.4	36.5	35.1	34.5	34.9	32.9	
Imports	£		162.6	63.6	60.7	62.2	56.7	65.7	69.0	52.6	
Balance of trade	£		-30.5	-27.2	-27.3	-25.7	-21.6	-31.2	-34.1	-19.7	
The pound	% par		61.3	60.8	60.4	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.1	
<b>France:</b>											
Industrial production, adj.	1928		77.2	180.3	80.3	79.5	78.0	76.4	75.6	73.2	
Wholesale prices	1913		374	371	376	372	359	354	330	330	
Exports	Franc		1131	1170	1193	1242	1231	1205	1234	1236	
Imports	Franc		1183	1967	2126	1954	2049	2026	1933	1677	
Balance of trade	Franc		-700	-797	-933	-712	-818	-821	-649	-441	
<b>Germany:</b>											
Industrial production, adj.	1928		107.0	107.5	103.8	100.8	102.1	102.7	97.8	92.3	
Wholesale prices	1913		104.0	103.8	103.7	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.4	101.2	
Exports	RM		370.9	372.1	366.5	379.0	373.6	381.8	415.6	318.0	
Imports	RM		360.1	337.2	366.6	358.5	333.8	364.1	243.0	215.1	
Balance of trade	RM		+10.8	+34.9	+4.9	+23.5	+39.8	+17.7	+42.6	+1.1	
<b>Japan:</b>											
Industrial production, adj.	1928		146.4	145.4	144.1	144.3	144.3	144.9	145.0	136.2	
Wholesale prices	1913		215.6	201.1	210.5	190.6	170.9	219.2	209.1	209.1	
Exports	Yen		236.4	243.0	271.0	248.1	241.3	243.0	243.0	215.1	
Imports	Yen		20.8	-41.9	-60.5	-57.5	-70.4	-23.8	-6.0	-6.0	
Balance of trade	Yen		35.0	34.7	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.3	34.5	
The yen	% par		35.0	34.7	34.4	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.3	34.5	
<b>Industrial Production, Adj.:</b>											
U. S. A.	1928		93.5	91.7	90.8	84.4	85.3	89.0	94.4	76.1	
Canada	1928		94.7	93.9	92.7	88.4	89.1	90.8	92.4	84.6	
Poland	1928		71.8	71.1	71.3	67.6	68.6	67.3	68.4	67.3	

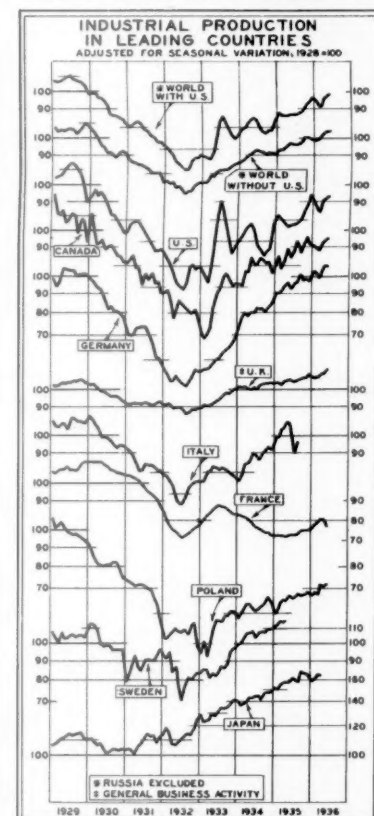
not reached a sufficiently advanced stage of industrial development for its present trouble to be described adequately as a Communist-Fascist struggle. The present conflict certainly has at least as much in common with the pre-industrial French Revolution as with the attempted seizure of power by Fascist groups in modern industrial States.

Nevertheless, the cleavage of political and social philosophies in Europe today goes too deep for any hands-off policy to be acceptable by the other nations. The moderate element in Spain faces crushing between the extremist mil-

Whatever the outcome, Spain will undoubtedly remain impoverished and backward for a long time to come.

A further expansion of world industrial activity took place during May and June, despite the prevalent political unsettlement—perhaps rather in part because of it, since rearmament is undoubtedly playing a part in the current improvement. Industrial production for the world outside of Russia rose to 98.5 per cent (preliminary) of the 1928 average in June, according to THE ANNALIST index, from 97.4 (revised) in May.

Industry expanded in the United



Commodity prices continued the upturn reported last month. Advances were widely distributed, and reflected the curtailed world wheat crop this season and the reduction of other crops in North America through the drought, the lifting of sanctions, and the increased demand due to further recovery and, to some extent, to rearmament requirements. The July figures are discussed in "The Week in the Commodities" section of this issue.

Further reductions in commodity stocks were also a factor. The index of stocks of eight basic commodities declined in June to the lowest since early 1930. World holdings of wheat, sugar, silk and rubber are declining steadily,



although those of cotton, tea, coffee and tin have fared less well.

British business activity in June made a new post-war high record. The Economist's index for that month rising to 112.7 per cent (preliminary) of the 1928 average from 110.1 in May. A number of the components of the index made new records for the past dozen years; among these were coal consumption, commercial vehicles in use and building activity. Employment improved, but retail trade was adversely affected by unseasonable weather. The capital goods industries made further progress, thanks partly to rearmament orders, but the export industries, especially cotton textiles and coal mining, remained depressed, the raising of sanctions against Italy on July 15, as The Economist observes, offering no assurance of a restoration of the coal trade with that country. The increase in building activity was primarily in nonresidential construction, but some gain was also reported for residential building.

The progress of domestic recovery, it may be noted, is apparent in the renewed prospects for a resumption of capital offerings, for which the current easy money policy has prepared the way.

The improvement in employment is of course unevenly distributed both among the various occupations and the different regions. In the accompanying table, arranged according to percentage of unemployment on June 22, 1936, the favorable showing of the home industries is apparent, as well as that of the southern part of England. Especially noteworthy are the low percentages for motor transport, engineering and the metal trades, reflecting both the domestic boom and the rearmament demand.

#### BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONS AND REGIONS

(Per Cent of Insured Persons Unemployed)

	June 1936	June 1935	June 1934	June 1933	June 1932
Paper, printing, &c.	22	24	25	27	27
Motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	6.6	7.3	7.6	10.6	
Metal trades	6.6	10.6	9.9	22.2	
Chemicals, &c.	8.4	11.0	11.8	21.9	
Engineering, &c.	8.4	9.7	10.2	14.3	
Road transport	8.5	13.2	15.4	28.5	
Distributive trades	9.2	11.2	11.8	14.0	
Clothing	9.4	10.4	10.3	11.9	
Food, drink & tobacco	9.6	10.7	11.3	13.4	
Woodworking, &c.	9.8	10.7	10.9	13.2	
Woolen and worsted textiles	11.0	13.1	14.5	20.9	
Other industries not here shown	11.1	14.4	21.2	26.4	
Building	11.2	13.2	13.4	17.3	
Hotels, public houses, clubs, &c.	11.2	14.4	15.6	26.0	
Textiles other than cotton, woolen and worsted	12.4	13.0	12.9	14.9	
Cotton textiles	14.4	15.9	16.2	22.4	
Iron and steel manufacture	15.8	21.0	21.6	30.4	
Shipping, docks, harbors, &c.	16.8	22.9	23.7	44.8	
Coal mining	26.6	29.2	29.3	32.8	
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	29.2	30.6	35.0	40.6	
Public works contracting	30.1	42.6	46.1	58.6	
Southeast England*	40.5	43.9	42.7	38.5	
Greater London	5.9	7.0	7.0	13.0	
Southwest England	6.7	8.2	8.4	13.2	
Midlands	8.0	10.4	11.5	16.0	
Northwest England	9.2	11.7	13.6	21.5	
Scotland	16.5	19.2	20.0	25.6	
Northeast England	17.3	20.1	21.7	26.6	
Northern Ireland	18.2	22.2	23.4	29.9	
Wales and Monmouth	22.6	25.2	22.4	26.9	
Total	30.1	30.6	33.2	38.2	
Total	13.1	15.5	16.5	22.2	

\*Except Greater London.

The general outlook for British recovery, The Economist's survey of which was summarized in these pages last month, is further discussed in a recent issue of that periodical, which after noting that "surface indications are still on balance very favorable," calls attention to two developments suggesting that recovery is approaching an advanced stage. These are, first, the indications that prices as a whole are beginning to rise; and, second, the growth in the import balance of trade, or rather the failure of exports to rise commensurately with imports. However, in the opinion of The Economist, the failure of exports

to advance is due either to special circumstances, such as the Italian sanctions, which have curtailed coal exports, and the German exchange difficulties and economic policies, which have curtailed the market for British wool, oil and fat and cotton waste exports, or else, on the other hand, to the expansion of the domestic market. The latter is responsible for the reduced exports of iron and steel and non-ferrous products and chemicals, in which the requirements of rearmament are prominent.

The rise in prices is more serious and could in time affect the British competitive position abroad and the demand at home, especially as reflected in the rise in wages already under way. This gradual advance of the price structure is not believed, however, to carry any immediate threat, but does justify caution as regards the permanence of the current business upturn.

#### British National Income

Estimates of the British national income recently arrived at by Colin Clark<sup>1</sup> are summarized in the accompanying table. National income in 1935 was estimated to have reached some £3,909 millions, or virtually the same as in 1929, and around 11 per cent above 1924 (the 1911 figure is independently estimated at some £1,988 millions). The recovery to the 1929 level has been in part offset by the gain in population, so that the per capita income in 1935 was placed at somewhat under 1929, or £83.5, against £72.4 in 1932, £85.5 in 1929 and £78.6 in 1924, and in the neighborhood of £47 in 1911. Owing to the fall in prices, "real" income, or purchasing power, both for the nation and per capita, has increased very sharply and now appears to be the highest on record, although the author cautions a certain reserve in the use of the figures for the most recent years.

#### NATIONAL INCOME FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

	Total Income in Million £.	Income Per Head in £.	Index of Total "Real" Income.	Index of "Real" Income Per Head.
1924	3,529	78.6	100.0	100.0
1929	3,912	85.5	116.2	114.0
1932	3,349	72.4	110.3	106.8
1934	3,694	79.0	123.8	118.8
*1935	3,909	83.5	129.5	124.3

\*Provisional.

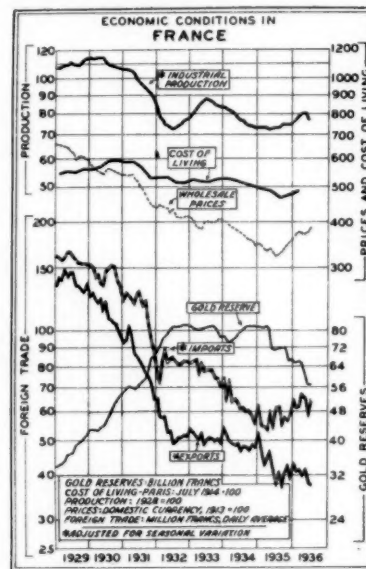
#### Obscurity Marks French Outlook

The strikes and general uncertainty that marked the accession of the Blum Ministry and its first weeks of office were reflected in a sharp drop in the French industrial production index, which declined to 77.2 per cent of the 1928 average in June from a two-year high of 80.3 in May. The month's decline represents a loss of over a third of the recovery from the May, 1935, low point of 72.4. Doubtless most of the loss will be regained in July, especially since imports, always a good index of business activity, recovered their June loss in July, allowance being made for the usual seasonal trends.

However, in view of the new burdens placed on industry by the recent labor legislation, as well as of the general uncertainty both as to the results of other measures already enacted and as to further prospective legislation, the trend for the rest of the year is highly uncertain. Exports dropped off sharply in June and July, and are likely to decline further, because of the sharp rise of prices that has been in process since the beginning of July and which will not make France's competitive position abroad any the easier.

<sup>1</sup>"The Economic Position of Great Britain," prepared by Professor A. C. Pigou and Colin Clark, issued as a memorandum by the London and Cambridge Economic Service and summarized in the July issue of Barclays Bank Monthly Review.

The situation somewhat resembles that in this country at the time of the adoption of the NRA, except that the confidence and hope existing in this country in 1933 appear largely lacking in France. The higher wages are resulting, according to The Statist (London), in "a growing number of bankruptcies, especially among the small employers. The profitability of private enterprise has almost disappeared. Faced with higher costs, export industries are closing down. The tourist industry is stagnant and is asking for direct subsidies." Indeed, the smaller merchants and manufacturers have finally been given a virtual moratorium on their obligations until the end of the year, with the promise of a loan plan thereafter. The continued decline of security prices is a measure of the general lack of confidence.



The French Parliament finally adjourned on Aug. 14 after having enacted the bulk of M. Blum's program. In addition to the labor legislation (covering the forty-hour week, paid vacations and collective bargaining), laws were passed providing, among other things, for the taking over of the munitions plants, a wheat board, price control, reform of the tax system, heavier penalties for tax evasion, and reorganization of the Bank of France. The reform and simplification of the tax system, if it can be consummated, should make possible the elimination of a large number of unremunerative nuisance taxes, and effect some increase in revenue.

#### The Bank of France Reform

The Bank of France reform, effective Aug. 18, provides primarily for the supersession of the former governing council of fifteen regents, elected by the 200 largest stockholders, by a board of twenty directors, a governor and two vice governors. The twenty directors are to be selected as follows, according to The Economist: Ten are to be civil servants from the various governmental bureaus, and five are to be chosen by the Finance Minister—one each from lists of names submitted by the National Federation of Consumers' Cooperatives, the General Confederation of Labor (C. G. T.), the General Confederation of French Production (representing the employers), the General Confederation of French Artisans and the professional agriculturalists of the National Economic Council. Of the remaining five, one is to be appointed by the Minister of Commerce to represent the small traders, two by the Finance Minister from lists submitted by the bankers,

one is to be elected by secret ballot of the Bank of France staff itself and one is to be the general secretary of the National Economic Council. The shareholders as a whole (not merely the 200 largest) are represented by a board of three "censors," whose duties will be those of auditors and who while attending the directors' meetings will be without voice in the discussions and decisions.

While, of course, there is some fear lest these changes make the bank merely a tool for government fiscal operations, to an ever greater degree than has become the case of the Federal Reserve System in the United States, the change has itself undoubtedly been long overdue. The government through its ten directors and three governors will dominate the directorate, it is true, but the rest of the board's personnel is sufficiently large and representative as to promise a measure of discretion in the management. While the government's deficit financing will doubtless be much aided by its greatly strengthened control over the bank, the change does not necessarily presage complete subservience.

Meanwhile, the government faces an increase in its deficit over previous estimates for the year of more than 3 billions of francs, in addition to the railroad deficit. The baby bond loan is reported to have failed to meet expectations. On the other hand, gold has been flowing back slowly to the Bank of France, the increase in the bank's reserves since June 19, when the low point was reached, amounting to slightly over a billion francs by Aug. 7. The increase has, however, notably slowed up in recent weeks and a resumption of the former outflow is quite possible. Much of the increase reflected the return of holdings to France by small investors, fearing the penalties to be exacted of those who fail to report their foreign holdings; the large investors presumably have felt more confidence in their ability to escape punishment since they are not believed to have repatriated their funds to any great extent.

#### German Government-Financed Expansion Continues

German industry expanded further during June, although the expansion was slightly less than the usual increase for the month. The seasonally adjusted industrial production index, although declining to 107.0 per cent of the 1928 average from 107.5 in May, was otherwise the highest since February, 1928. The expansion was largely confined, as in previous months, to the capital goods industries, where an increasing shortage of skilled labor is reported in certain sectors. Retail trade is considerably above last year, though much if not all of the increase is undoubtedly due to higher prices. Generally speaking, the so-called "unit" stores have shown more of an increase than the department-store type. Commodity prices continue to creep upward, even when measured by the official indices. Stock prices have continued the upward trend in evidence since the beginning of the year, although the offering of the 700 million reichsmark government issue was followed by a setback in July.

Exports are continuing their halting expansion; imports are also increasing and would increase much more rapidly with industrial expansion were they not rigidly limited to the foreign exchange made available by exports. A number of industries are suffering from a dearth of imported raw materials. The countervailing duties applied by the

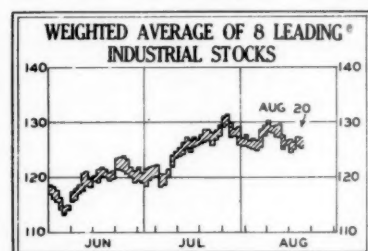


# Financial Markets: Stocks Again Turn Irregular Despite Improved Business

STOCK prices have moved irregularly during the past week with little net change in the general level. There has been considerable diversity in the trends of individual issues, some registering net advances and others declines for the week. Volume of trading has been of moderate proportions. Bond prices have fluctuated in a narrow range.

The week under review began last Friday with a further decline. A moderate rally on Saturday was followed by another recession Monday. This, however, was at a less rapid rate. A recovery set in on Tuesday which made some progress next day. On Thursday prices declined moderately.

The most substantial declines during the week were in Chrysler, Westing-



	High.	Low.	Last.
Aug. 14.....	127.6	125.2	125.7
Aug. 15.....	126.6	125.8	126.2
Aug. 17.....	126.9	124.5	125.2
Aug. 18.....	126.5	125.1	125.9
Aug. 19.....	127.2	125.6	126.8
Aug. 20.....	127.1	125.4	125.7

For the list of stocks and their weights see THE ANNALIST of July 17, 1936.

house Electric, du Pont, American Can, American Telephone, Union Pacific, Atchison, Allied Chemical and Eastman Kodak. The best gains were in the steels, Sears-Roebuck, New York Central and Southern Pacific.

Financial news of the week has been mixed in character. Reports of a continued relatively high level of operations in the steel industry have been offset to some extent by the publication of figures reflecting a fairly sharp decline in motor output, although the recession in the latter industry is due to seasonal influences. The increasing tension in the Spanish situation has exerted an unfavorable effect upon sentiment and has increased the fears of some investors that serious European difficulty might develop.

The difficulties in Spain have only an indirect influence upon general business and financial conditions in this country. Few American corporations have important interests in that country or depend to any extent upon Spanish supply or demand. The chief danger in the situation is that other European nations may become involved in the dispute and that a general European political unsettlement may result.

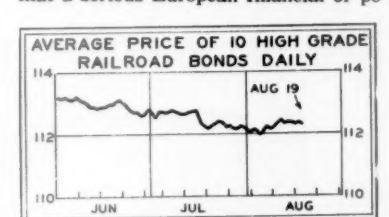
The decision of a large American copper company to increase output during the week, rather than to support a further rise in prices, was regarded by some financial analysts as unfavorable, as preventing a further increase in profit margins in the industry. From a longer-range standpoint, however, the decision seems a sound one as it will tend to delay the coming into production of the higher cost mines and to prevent, or at least to retard, the development of a situation similar to that of 1928-29 when an effort was made to maintain prices at an artificial level with disastrous results. It would seem that the lower cost companies should increase their earnings as a result of larger volume and at

the same time insure themselves against the risk that serious overproduction will develop.

Stock prices have now been fluctuating in a narrow range for a period of about three weeks. It is natural that during this period volume of trading should have averaged rather less than during the July advance. It is entirely possible that a trading area of this sort constitutes a turning point in the market and that the next important move in prices will be downward. Against this theory, however, is the fact that during the July advance trading was not unusually active.

The chief unfavorable elements in the stock market outlook are the possibility that a serious European financial or po-

litical disturbance will develop out of the Spanish crisis, and the unsettlement of business and financial sentiment which naturally characterizes an election year. On the favorable side are the current high level of general business activity and the possibility that some further expansion will occur before the end of the year. A number of companies are now able to earn moderate returns on their common stocks and a further expansion in general business activity would in many cases bring earnings up to a level which would make current stock prices seem low.



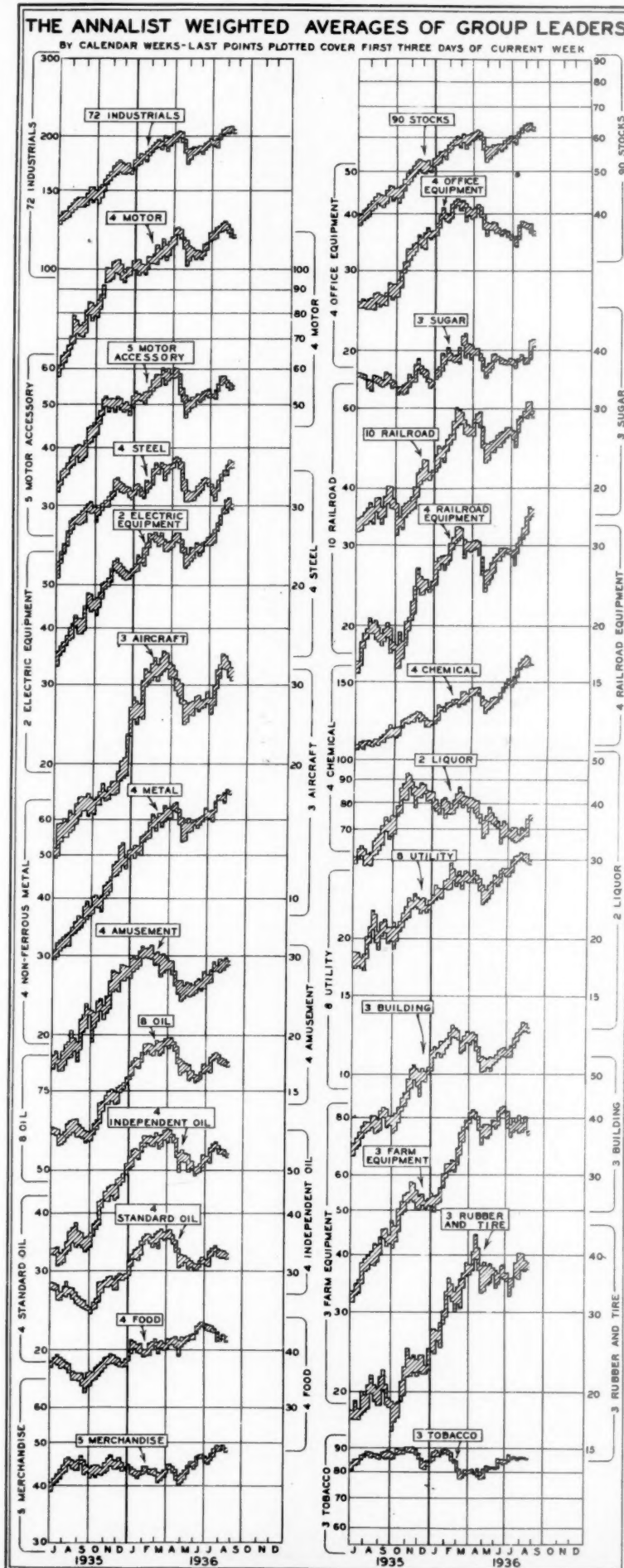
AVERAGE PRICE OF TEN HIGH-GRADE RAILROAD BONDS

	Aug.	July.	June.	May.	Apr.
13.....	112.31	112.68	112.85	112.64	112.14
14.....	112.39	112.71	112.72	112.66	112.28
15.....	112.35	112.72	112.91	112.80	112.12
16.....	112.30	112.75	112.91	112.80	112.15
17.....	112.30	112.34	113.01	112.80	112.14
18.....	112.38	112.28	113.00	112.86	112.22
19.....	112.29	113.15	113.01	112.80	112.14
20.....	112.26	112.15	113.16	113.12	112.28

In appraising price-earnings ratios it is necessary to make allowance for the present low level of long-term money rates. It is natural that stocks should sell on a higher price-earnings basis in a period in which money rates are very low than in a period of high rates like 1907, 1920 or 1929. On this basis it would be possible to justify some stocks selling at a higher price-earnings ratio than they did in 1929, although allowance must be made for the irrational speculative boom of that year.

It may be argued, too, that an expansion in general business activity would produce a substantial rise in money rates. It seems improbable, however, that long-term money rates will soon return to anything approaching the levels of 1932-33. The country's supply of reserve gold is extremely large and it seems improbable that even at the peak of the next period of prosperity anything approaching a money shortage will develop. It is true that European nations might withdraw funds from the country, but their balances in this country are certainly not large enough to make it possible for them to produce a real credit shortage. The recent increase in reserve requirements is a safeguard against such a development, as it would be possible to lower reserve requirements again to offset a heavy outward movement of gold.

A. MCB.



The Annalist Averages are now published daily in the New York Daily Investment News.

# The Week in the Commodities; Price Index Lifted By Grains and Livestock

**S**HARPLY higher grain, flour, cattle, beef and hay prices carried The Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices to the highest levels since the beginning of the year, the index rising to 129.0 on Aug. 18 from 127.4 (revised) the Tuesday previous. The rise reflected of course the incidence of the drought, although livestock prices are expected to decline temporarily later in the season as a result of forced marketings. In addition tea was higher, while butter, potatoes, apples, lemons, cotton, wool, tin and rubber reported losses.

## DAILY SPOT PRICES

	Cotton	Wheat	Corn	Hogs	U. S. Old	Moody's Index
Aug. 12	12.80	1.23 1/4	1.24	10.94	184.5	109.4
Aug. 13	12.59	1.24 1/4	1.27 1/4	11.09	185.4	109.9
Aug. 14	12.41	1.23	1.27 1/4	11.15	185.2	109.8
Aug. 15	12.36	1.25 1/4	1.27 1/4			
Aug. 17	12.43	1.25 1/4	1.31	11.40	187.6	111.2
Aug. 18	12.31	1.27 1/4	1.35	11.44	188.9	112.0

Cotton—Middling upland, New York.

Wheat—No. 2 red, c. f. domestic, New York.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, New York. Hogs—Day's average, good and choice, Chicago.

Moody's Index—Fifteen staple commodities; Dec. 31, 1931 = 100; March 1, 1933 = 80.

Foreign wholesale prices turned vigorously upward in July, THE ANNALIST international composite advancing to 75.9 from 74.6 in June, 73.9 in May, and a low for the depression of 70.5 established in March, 1935. The index is now the highest since August, 1933. All major countries shared in the advance, which reflected the short crops on this continent, the lifting of sanctions, rearmament demand, as well as the entirely normal rise in demand as a result of the progress of recovery. All the available weekly indices show a continuation of the trend into August. Primary commodity prices, as measured by the Statistique Generale 22-commodity index, are recording an equally sharp rise.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

(In currency of country; index on gold basis also shown for countries with depreciated currencies; 1913 = 100.0)

	July, 1936	June, 1936	May, 1936	July, 1935	June, 1935	May, 1935	Per Ct. Change June to July
U. S. A.	125.6	121.4	120.4	123.6			+3.5
Gold basis	74.1	72.1	71.6	72.9			+2.8
Canada	116.2	112.9	112.2	111.7			+2.9
Gold basis	68.4	66.9	66.6	65.9			+2.2
Unit. King.	111.3	110.1	109.3	104.6			+1.1
Gold basis	67.8	67.5	66.5	63.0			+0.4
France	391	378	374	322			+3.4
Germany	104.2	104.0	103.8	101.8			+0.2
Japan	149.2	146.4	145.4	136.2			+1.9
Gold basis	51.9	51.2	50.5	47.1			+1.4

ANNALIST composite in gold: 75.9 74.6 73.9 70.6 +1.7

\*Preliminary. †Revised. ‡Includes also Belgium and the Netherlands; Germany excluded from July, 1934; Italy from November, 1935.

## WEEKLY FOREIGN WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

(Measured in currency of country)

	Canada	U. K.	France	Germany
Base	1926	1926	July '14	1913
Day compiled	Fri.	Sat.	Sat.	Wed.
Week ended:				
1936				
June 6	72.0	68.0	377	104.0
June 13	72.2	68.2	378	104.1
June 20	72.4	68.4	377	104.0
June 27	72.6	68.5	372	103.9
July 4	72.8	69.0	377	103.9
July 11	72.9	69.5	378	104.1
July 18	73.1	69.8	381	104.2
July 25	74.7	70.0	383	104.1
Aug. 1	75.4	70.2	389	104.5
Aug. 8	76.3	70.2	393	104.7

†Revised.

## COTTON

After rallying last week the cotton market closed with net losses for the trading period. December closed Tuesday at 11.73-11.76, 4 to 7 points under a week previous, spot middling at 12.31, off 11 points, and December Liverpool at 6.19d, off 5 points. European pressure and the prospect of heavy new-crop hedge sales more than offset bullish weather conditions.

The market rallied on Wednesday of

last week on covering inspired by the weather report, which indicated an accentuation of the drought in the north-western section of the Cotton Belt. The gains continued Thursday, but the market then turned weak on realizing, foreign and hedge selling, the decline continuing Friday and Saturday. On Monday a rally took place on the Western crop deterioration and the bullish July and season-end consumption report, the gains being lost Tuesday, however, on

foreign sales and the prospect of the impending crop movement.

Cotton consumption in July took a sharp increase over the month previous, and was in fact the largest July on record, totaling 603,000 bales, as against 556,000 in June and 391,000 in July, 1935. On a seasonally adjusted basis consumption was the highest of any month on record with the exception of the abnormal June to August period in 1933. Consumption for the entire season made

a gain of 18.4 per cent, rising to 6,348,000 bales, from 5,361,000.

Exports, on the contrary, dropped sharply and were the lowest since 1920, aggregating only 156,000 bales, as against 287,000 in June and 280,000 in July 1935, the decrease from a year ago being in shipments to France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, the minor European countries, Japan and Canada. Total exports for the entire season ended July 31 were nevertheless 24.5 per cent above the 1934-35 season, totaling 5,973,000 bales as against 4,799,000.

## DOMESTIC COTTON ACTIVITY

(Thousands of running bales, counting round as half, linters excluded; as reported by the Bureau of the Census)

	July, 1936	June, 1936	July, 1935	Year's Change
Consumption:				
Month	603	556	391	+54.2
Adjusted	26.9	22.6	17.3	
Entire season	6,348		5,361	+18.4
Exports:				
Month	156	287	280	-44.3
Adjusted	9.1	16.7	16.4	
Entire season	5,973		4,799	+24.5
Month-End Stocks:				
In consuming establishments	898	987	789	+13.8
In public storage and warehouses	3,924	4,526	5,739	-31.6
Total	4,822	5,513	6,528	-26.1
Spindles (Thousands):				
Number active	22,250	22,957	22,312	-0.3

\*Revised. †Daily average, adjusted for seasonal variation by THE ANNALIST.

Total July 31 stocks were estimated at 5,397,000 bales, or about 1,811,000 under last year's 7,208,000, according to the Bureau of the Census report.

Cloth markets continued dull, although sales were slightly increased. Trade reports indicate that sales of fine goods have been considerably better than those of the medium and coarse grades. Prices were generally unchanged, although production was probably much above sales, according to the Cotton Exchange Service.

## MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON

(Thousands of running bales, counting round as half, linters excluded; as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

	Wk Ending Thursday	Yr. to Aug. 13, 1936	Aug. 6, 1936	Aug. 15, 1936	Ch'ge P. C.
Movement Into Sight:					
During week	135	86	89	+1.7	
Since Aug. 1	219		195	+12.3	

Deliveries During Week:					
To domestic mills	62	119	167	-62.9	
To foreign mills	146	82	167	-12.6	

To all mills	208	201	334	-37.7	
Deliveries Since Aug. 1:					
To domestic mills	75,111		5,438	-6.0	
To foreign mills	17,453		7,342	+1.5	

To all mills	12,564		12,780	-1.7	
Exports:					
During week	67	37	123	-45.5	
Since Aug. 1	17,065		7,548	-6.4	

World Visible Supply (Thursday):					
World total	5,904	3,132	7,256	-20.0	
Week's change	-122	-105	-175		
U. S. A. only	3,869	2,323	4,957	-21.9	

Certificated Stocks:					
Thursday	8	11	12	-33.3	
*10 Added Liverpool stock. †Adjusted.					

## THE GRAINS

Corn again led the grain markets as the corn crop continued to shrink under burning temperatures and dry skies. Corn futures rose the four-cent limit on both Monday and Tuesday, rising above wheat futures for the first time since the depression and reaching the highest levels since 1928. The September contract closed 12 cents higher on Tuesday, at \$1.15, as against \$1.03 a week before, and the December option 6 cents higher, at \$1.00, as against 93 cents. The rise was in the face of further rains in Iowa and Illinois.

Wheat futures advanced over four cents under the leadership of corn, in the course of a somewhat erratic week. September closed Tuesday at \$1.13, as against \$1.08 a week before; December at \$1.13, as against \$1.08; October Winnipeg at \$1.03, as against 98¢, and October Liverpool at the United States equivalent of \$1.12, as against

## THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1913=100)



	1. Farm Products	2. Food Products	3. Textile Products	4. Fuels	5. Metals	6. Building Materials	7. Chemicals	8. Miscellaneous	9. All Commodities	10. Old Dollar
1935	120.4	135.8	109.7	164.3	109.8	111.4	98.6	82.8	127.2	75.0
Aug. 20, 1936	113.7	121.2	105.4	170.7	110.7	111.8	97.3	86.0	121.6	72.2
May 12, 1936	109.6	119.6	104.8	170.7	110.7	111.8	97.3	85.8	119.6	71.2
May 19, 1936	110.8	118.4	104.3	170.7	110.6	111.8	97.3	86.0	120.0	71.5
May 26, 1936	111.9	120.5	103.9	170.7	110.6	111.8	97.3	86.0	120.6	71.9
June 2, 1936	110.9	120.8	103.7	171.0	110.5	111.8	97.1	86.0	120.4	71.8
June 9, 1936	111.3	121.1	105.1	171.0	110.5	111.8	97.1	86.1	120.6	71.9
June 16, 1936	111.7	121.3	106.1	170.8	110.4	111.8	97.1	86.1	120.8	72.0
June 23, 1936	115.4	122.6	106.5	170.8	110.4	111.8	97.1	86.2	122.6	72.8
June 30, 1936	115.4	122.4	106.7	170.8	111.2	111.8	97.1	86.6	122.6	72.3
July 7, 1936	121.2	126.7	106.2	170.8	112.4	111.8	97.1	87.0	126.2	74.6
July 14, 1936	117.1	124.7	110.5	170.8	112.5	111.8	97.1	87.1	124.3	73.4
July 21, 1936	119.6	123.8	110.7	170.8	112.9	111.8	97.1	87.1	125.1	73.8
July 28, 1936	121.5	127.1	111.1	170.8	112.8	111.8	97.1	87.1	126.6	74.8
Aug. 4, 1936	124.4	128.2	111.7	169.4	112.8	111.8	97.3	87.1	127.8	75.8
Aug. 11, 1936	123.9	128.3	111.0	167.1	112.8	111.8	97.3	87.0	127.4	75.5
Aug. 18, 1936	127.9	129.4	111.2	165.7	112.7	111.8	97.3	87.0	129.0	76.5

\*Preliminary. †Revised. ‡Based on exchange quotations for France, Switzerland and Holland. Back figures: For weekly figures from April 26, 1927, to Dec. 3, 1935, see THE ANNALIST of June 22, 1934, page 968, and Dec. 27, 1935, page 899.

## SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

(New York Prices Except as Noted)

	Aug. 18, 1936	Aug. 11, 1936	Aug. 20, 1935
Wheat, No. 2, red, c. f. domestic (bu.)	\$1.27 1/4	\$1.23 1/4	\$0.97 1/4
Corn, No. 2, yellow (bu.)	1.35	1.22	.97 1/4
Oats, No. 2, white (bu.)	.53 1/4	.52 1/4	.38 1/4
Rye, No. 2, Western domestic, c. f. (bu.)	.93 1/4	.86 1/4	.47 1/4
Barley, malting (bu.)	1.48 1/4	1.46 1/4	.82
Cattle, choice heavy steers, Chicago (100 lb.)	9.43 1/4	9.12 1/4	12.62 1/4
Hogs, day's average, Chicago (100 lb.)	11.45	10.75	11.49
Cotton, middling upland (lb.)	.1231	.1242	.1170
Wool, fine staple territory (lb.)	.87	.86 1/4	.74
Wool, Ohio delaines, scoured (lb.)	.89 1/4	.90	.77 1/4
Beef, choice Western dressed steers, 700 lbs. and up (100 lb.)	14.50-15.00	14.00-14.50	18.50-20.00
Hams, picnic (lb.)	.15 1/4	.15 1/4	.17 1/4
Pork, mess (100 lb.)	31.00	31.00	38.62
Sugar, refined (lb.)	.0475	.0475	.0510
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.)	.09 1/4	.09 1/4	.08 1/4
Coffee, Rio, No. 7 (lb.)	.09 1/4	.09 1/4	.06 1/4
Flour, carlots, 98 cotton basis (bbl.)	8.80-8.95	8.55-8.70	8.80-8.95
Lard, choice Western (100 lb.)	12.60-12.70	11.95-12.05	17.15-17.25
Cottonseed oil, bleachable (100 lb.)	10.40 n	9.95 n	10.10 b
Printcloth, 38 1/2-inch, 64x60, 5.35 (yd.)	.0511-.06	.05 1/4-.06	.06 1/4-.06 1/4
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00 unbranded double cuts (yd.)	.07 1/4-.07 1/4	.07 1/4-.07 1/4	.07 1/4
Cotton yarn, Southern two-ply warps, No. 20 (lb.)	.28	.27 1/4	.31
Worsted yarn, Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving 60s (lb.)	1.48 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.33 1/4
Silk, 75% sericulture, Japan, 13-15 size for near-by delivery (lb.)	1.78-1.83	1.82-1.87	1.76-1.79
Rayon, 150 denier, 1st quality (lb.)	.60	.60	.57
Coal, anthracite, stove company (net ton)	6.35	6.35	6.50
Coal, bituminous, steam, mine run, Pittsburgh (net ton)	2.00 n	2.00 n	2.05
Coke, Connellsville furnace, at oven (net ton)	3.65	3.65	3.50
Gasoline, at refinery, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter average, at 4 refinery centers (gal.)	.054 1/4	.054 1/4	.054 1/4
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter average for 10 fields (bbl.)	1.286	1.286	1.122
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	18.73	18.73	17.84
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.)	2.159	2.159	2.124
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.)	.09 1/4	.09 1/4	.08 1/4
Lead (lb.)	.0460	.0460	.0425
Tin, Straits (lb.)	.4300	.4300	.5070
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.)	.0480	.0480	.0460
Leather, Union (lb.)	.33	.33	.35
Hides, heavy native steers, Chicago (lb.)	.13	.13	.13
Paper, newsroll contract (ton)	41.00	41.00	40.00
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (lb.)	.04 1/4	.04 1/4	.045
Rubber, standard thick latex (lb.)	.16 1/4	.17	.11 1/4

nNominal. †Prices for previous Friday. ‡Closing price of nearest future contract. bBid.



\$1.09%. The market advanced on Wednesday and Thursday of last week with the recrudescence of the drought and heat west of the Mississippi and in Canada, declined Friday and Saturday on a Department of Agriculture statement, here quoted, to the effect that supplies would be adequate, turned up on Saturday and rose further on Monday and Tuesday in sympathy with corn.

The Canadian July 31 carry-over was reported as the smallest since 1929, totaling 108,747,050 bushels, or 94,526,000 under last year's 203,273,000, and comparing with a 1931-35 average of 174,985,000. It was announced that the Canadian Wheat Board had sold out the last of its cash wheat, although it still has future holdings, chiefly in the May, of between 50 and 100 million bushels. There is considerable agitation for the board to set a minimum price for the new crop of a dollar or more, but in view of the present policy of the government getting out of wheat, the pressure for such a guarantee will probably be resisted.

#### UNITED STATES WHEAT MOVEMENT

(Thousands; exports as reported by the Department of Commerce, visible supplies as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade)

	Week Ended Saturday— Au. 15, Au. 8, Au. 17, Au. 10, 1936, 1936, 1935, 1935.	
Wheat exp. (bus.)...	5 Nil Nil 2	
Since July 1.....	50 68 68 8	
Flour exp. (bbls.)...	8 442 23 8	
Since July 1.....	161 301 301 8	
Total (bus.).....	42 1197 108 40	
Since July 1.....	807 576 576 8	
Visible supply at week-end (bus.)...	75,824 72,731 49,245 43,117	

\*Including flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. †Flour converted to wheat at 4.7 bushels to the barrel. ‡Revised.

#### CANADIAN WHEAT MOVEMENT

(Thousands of bushels, wheat only; as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	Week Ended Friday— Aug. 7, July 31, Aug. 7, 1936, 1936, 1935.	
Exports, inc. from U. S. ports.....	4,999 5,287 2,047	
Exports for season just closed.....	172,609 116,749	
Elevator stocks and afloat at week-end.....	113,279 117,658 193,602	

\*Including also exports into U. S. for U. S. consumption. †Crop year ended July 31. ‡Including stocks at U. S. ports. †Revised.

Total supplies of wheat in the United States for the 1936-37 season are large enough for the usual domestic requirements, with short supplies of two types—red Spring wheat and durum, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. As a result, imports of the two will continue.

Reduced production of hard red Spring wheat and durum is due to the drought, which has reached its greatest intensity in the Spring wheat area. The domestic Winter wheat crop is materially larger than last year and is of good quality. Good yields also are in prospect in the Pacific Northwest. It is probable that Spring wheat mills in the 1936-37 season will use a larger percentage of hard red Winter and Pacific Northwest wheat than last year. A larger than usual quantity of soft red Winter wheat is also likely to be used in bread flour. As a result, imports of milling wheat may be less than last year.

Rye futures advanced sharply, with gains of 6 to 7½ cents, while oats made gains of 2½ cents.

#### COFFEE

Coffee futures lost ground during the week, Santos contracts declining up to 7 points, the old "Rio" 6 to 7 points, and new "Rio" 1 point. The loss reflected the disappointment of hopes of severe frost damage, although offset in part by Brazilian support.

#### SUGAR

Sugar futures advanced 1 to 4 points on new trade buying, the advance taking place last week. Activity was light. Cuba had potentially filled 83.1 per cent of her 1936 quota by July 31, according to the local Exchange.

#### COCOA

Cocoa futures advanced 2 to 6 points in a very active week. Wednesday and

### COMMODITY FUTURE PRICES

(Grains at Chicago; Others at New York)

	October		December		January		March		May		July	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Cotton:												
Aug. 10.....	11.79	11.63	11.80	11.66	11.80	11.67	11.89	11.75	11.87	11.75	11.83	11.71
Aug. 11.....	11.78	11.70	11.81	11.73	11.82	11.73	11.88	11.81	11.91	11.83	11.85	11.79
Aug. 12.....	11.98	11.78	12.04	11.82	12.00	11.85	12.11	11.90	12.13	11.92	12.07	11.89
Aug. 13.....	12.09	11.94	12.15	11.99	12.17	12.04	12.21	12.07	12.22	12.07	12.17	12.05
Aug. 14.....	11.91	11.74	11.98	11.79	12.00	11.82	12.03	11.86	12.04	11.87	11.98	11.84
Aug. 15.....	11.77	11.62	11.82	11.69	11.85	11.75	11.87	11.78	11.87	11.78	11.74	11.72
Week's range.....	12.09	11.62	12.15	11.66	12.17	11.67	12.21	11.75	12.22	11.75	12.17	11.71
Aug. 17.....	11.84	11.74	11.88	11.80	11.93	11.84	11.96	11.88	11.97	11.88	11.91	11.85
Aug. 18.....	11.79	11.67	11.83	11.71	11.85	11.75	11.91	11.79	11.91	11.79	11.87	11.73
Aug. 18 close.....	11.71	11.72	11.73	11.76	11.77		11.81		11.80		11.77	
Contract range	12.78	9.80	12.78	9.76	12.76	9.94	12.78	10.17	12.78	10.39	12.55	11.71
Traded week ended Friday, Aug. 14, 187,586,000 bushels; previous week, 297,578,000.												

	September		December		May	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Wheat:						
Aug. 10.....	1.12½	1.10½	1.11½	1.10½	1.11½	1.10
Aug. 11.....	1.10½	1.08½	1.10½	1.08	1.10	1.07½
Aug. 12.....	1.10½	1.09½	1.10½	1.09½	1.10½	1.08½
Aug. 13.....	1.12½	1.11½	1.12½	1.11	1.11½	1.10½
Aug. 14.....	1.12½	1.10½	1.11½	1.10½	1.10½	1.08½
Aug. 15.....	1.11½	1.09½	1.11½	1.09½	1.09½	1.07½
Week's range.....	1.12½	1.08½	1.12½	1.08	1.11½	1.07½
Aug. 17.....	1.13½	1.10½	1.13½	1.09½	1.11	1.08½
Aug. 18.....	1.14	1.12½	1.13½	1.12	1.11½	1.09½
Aug. 18 close.....	1.13½		1.13½		1.11	
Contract range	1.14½	.82½	1.15	.85	1.16	1.07½
Traded week ended Friday, Aug. 14, 187,586,000 bushels; previous week, 297,578,000.						

Coffee-D (Santos No. 4):										
Sept.	9.11	8.98	9.10	8.99	9.23	9.05	9.14	8.90	9.23	Aug. 11 7.91 Nov. 25
Dec.	9.20	9.04	9.20	t	9.31	9.04	9.24	9.02	9.31	Aug. 10 8.22 Jan. 1
March	9.25	9.10	9.25	t	9.35	9.05	9.26	9.05	9.35	Aug. 10 8.40 May 1
May	9.28	9.12	9.29	n	9.36	9.10	9.29	9.06	9.36	Aug. 10 8.47 July 1
July	9.32	9.30	9.32	n	9.35	9.16	9.32	9.08	9.35	Aug. 10 9.04 July 6
Contracts traded.....					638	599				
Coffee-A (No. 7) "Old":										
Sept.	4.86	4.76	4.86	t	4.96	4.80	4.98	4.75	5.77	Jan. 24 4.26 July 1
Dec.	4.93	4.88	4.97	n	5.08	4.89	5.15	4.87	5.88	Jan. 24 4.40 July 1
March	4.88	4.82	4.92	n	5.07	4.82	5.19	4.90	5.19	Aug. 3 4.54 July 1
Contracts traded.....					132	134				
Coffee-A (No. 7) "New":										
Sept.			5.93	n	6.12	5.80	6.25	6.07	6.25	Aug. 4 5.25 May 2
Dec.	6.11	6.05	6.11	t	6.26	6.00	6.55	6.15	6.55	Aug. 4 5.30 May 1
March	6.29	6.21	6.26	n	6.43	6.10	6.65	6.30	6.65	Aug. 3 5.55 May 1
May	6.30	6.21	6.34	n	6.51	6.18	6.70	6.52	6.70	Aug. 3 5.57 July 1
July	6.36	6.42	n		6.47	6.25	6.78	6.51	6.78	Aug. 3 5.98 July 27
Contracts traded.....					95	296				

	Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July	
Coffee—D (Santos No. 4):																						
Sept. ....	9.11	8.98	9.10@9.11		9.23	9.05	9.14	8.90	9.23	Aug. 11	7.91	Nov. 25										
Dec. ....	9.20	9.04	9.20 t		9.31	9.04	9.24	9.02	9.31	Aug. 10	8.22	Jan. 10										
March ....	9.25	9.10	9.25 t		9.35	9.05	9.26	9.05	9.35	Aug. 10	8.40	May 1										
May ....	9.28	9.12	9.29 n		9.36	9.10	9.29	9.06	9.36	Aug. 10	8.47	July 1										
July ....	9.32	9.30	9.32 n		9.35	9.16	9.32	9.08	9.35	Aug. 10	9.04	July 6										
Contracts traded			638				599															
Coffee—A (No. 7) "Old":																						
Sept. ....	4.86	4.76	4.86 t		4.96	4.80	4.98	4.75	5.77	Jan. 24	4.26	July 1										
Dec. ....	4.93	4.88	4.97 n		5.08	4.89	5.15	4.87	5.88	Jan. 24	4.40	July 1										
March ....	4.88	4.82	4.92 n		5.07	4.82	5.19	4.90	5.19	Aug. 3	4.54	July 1										
Contracts traded			132				134															
Coffee—A (No. 7) "New":																						
Sept. ....	6.11	6.05	6.11 t		6.28	6.00	6.55	6.15	6.55	Aug. 4	5.25	May 1										
Dec. ....	6.29	6.21	6.26 n		6.43	6.10	6.65	6.30	6.65	Aug. 3	5.55	May 1										
March ....	6.50	6.47	6.49 n		6.53	6.34	6.40	6.23	6.53	Aug. 13	5.30	Apr. 28										
May ....	6.61	6.56	6.62 n		6.67	6.25	6.78	6.51	6.78	Aug. 4	5.57	July 1										
July ....	6.41	6.36	6.42 n		6.47	6.25	6.78	6.51	6.78	Aug. 4	5.98	July 27										
Contracts traded			95				296															

	Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July	
Sugar—No. 3:																						
Sept. ....	2.78	2.77	2.76@2.78		2.79	2.73	2.76	2.71	2.90	June 17	2.01	Jan. 7										
Nov. ....	2.73	2.73	2.72@2.74		2.74	2.70	2.71	2.68	2.86	Apr. 22	2.17	Jan. 6										
Jan. ....	2.51	2.51	2.49@2.51		2.53	2.49	2.50	2.46	2.70	Apr. 15	2.13	Feb. 5										
March ....	2.47	2.47	2.46@2.47		2.49	2.44	2.45	2.42	2.67	May 12	2.31	Mar. 5										
May ....	2.48	2.48	2.47@2.49		2.50	2.44	2.46	2.42	2.67	May 11	2.40	July 29										
July ....	2.51	2.50	2.50@2.52		2.52	2.51	2.46	2.46	2.62	July 13	2.42	July 29										
Contracts traded			306				447															

Wool Tops:														
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	96.5@98.0	96.5	96.5	.....	.....	103.7	Feb.	5	93.0	Mar.	31
Oct.	.....	96.1	96.1	96.0 b	96.0	96.0	96.6	96.0	103.7	Feb.	5	92.2	Apr.	2
Dec.	.....	96.5	96.5	96.0 b	96.0	96.0	95.5	95.5	104.1	Feb.	4	92.8	Apr.	2
Jan.	.....	.....	.....	96.0 b	96.0	96.0	95.5	95.5	104.2	Feb.	5	93.0	Apr.	1
March	.....	97.0	96.0	96.5@97.0	96.5	96.0	96.5	96.0	98.5	May	21	94.5	July	3
May	.....	.....	.....	96.5 b	96.5	96.5	.....	.....	97.5	June	1	94.5	July	2
July	.....	.....	.....	96.5 b	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed Oil:														
Sept.	.....	10.43	10.29	10.42@10.44	10.30	9.93	10.10	9.95	10.43	Aug.	18	8.65	May	23
Oct.	.....	10.36	10.24	10.36 t	10.24	9.90	10.13	9.95	10.36	Aug.	18	8.51	May	20
Dec.	.....	10.32	10.17	10.32 t	10.20	9.78	10.09	9.86	10.32	Aug.	18	8.45	May	20
Jan.	.....	10.33	10.20	10.33 t	10.18	9.83	10.09	9.86	10.33	Aug.	18	8.72	May	29
March	.....	10.35	10.21	10.34@10.35	10.23	9.87	10.12	9.97	10.35	Aug.	18	9.84	July	28
Cottonseed Oil, graded														



United States last month to certain classes of imports from Germany finally resulted in the official abandonment of the subsidizing of German exports to this country. The "victory" is likely to prove a hollow one, however. The presumable result of the German steps will be to make her exports to us more difficult, with the consequence that she will doubtless reduce her purchases from us in line with her goal of balanced trade with each country.

German rearmament has been notoriously a factor in recent German industrial expansion. The manner of its financing remains in considerable measure a mystery. A recent correspondent of *The Economist* attempts an estimate of its cost, placing the total spent directly or indirectly on rearmament itself at between 10 and 12 billions of reichsmarks, with an additional 5 to 6 billions spent on "industrial rearmament"—the expansion and relocation of industries to

meet possible war-time requirements. The recent 20 billion mark figure of Winston Churchill is accordingly considered to be too high.

The average of the estimates of *The Economist* is a total of some 16.5 billions since 1933, or, say, 5.5 billions a year. The German national income was estimated at 56.5 billions in 1933, 52.5 in 1934 and over 56 in 1935, or an average of around 50 billions a year by the Institut für Konjunkturforschung. Thus Ger-

man rearmament is costing the nation some 11 per cent of the total national income. While most of this expenditure has been financed out of loans rather than taxation, the implied mortgaging of the future is not nearly so serious as might appear, since the long-term debt, which was costing in the neighborhood of 7-8 per cent prior to 1933, has been reduced by conversions to some 4½ per

*Continued on Page 271*

## Reduction of Wheat Surplus Temporary; Fundamental Problem Still Unsolved

By C. M. SHORT

IT might be questioned by many people whether there still remains a wheat problem, after the disappearance of the huge oversupply which acted as a severe price depressant for eight years and induced governments everywhere to adopt measures of the greatest political ingenuity to protect their wheat growers. The world supply now appears to be falling to the lowest level since 1927, in which development nature, perhaps recognizing the limitations of political bodies in directing national and international economies, took a hand by imposing upon a large part of the wheat world a series of droughts of such severity as to be described by some scientists as the worst in 200 years, thereby relieving governmental wheat agencies of many embarrassments, including heavy financial losses on large-scale and dangerous commodity gambles. Yet any sense of gratification over this escape from an untenable position will be dulled if consideration be given to the fact that the release of the governments involved in wheat speculations was possible only by the sacrifices of a multitude of drought-stricken farmers in North America, Eastern Europe and the Southern Hemisphere.

### Production Geared to Higher Level

Now, paradoxical as it may seem, a declining supply of wheat has been accompanied by a contraction of trade and by a gearing of production to a higher level. For ten years prior to 1934 world trade in wheat averaged 721 million bushels annually, ranging from 928 millions in the 1928-29 "wheat year" (Aug. 1, 1928, to July 31, 1929) to 523 millions in 1933-34. Since 1934 the annual average has been about 500 millions, the lowest in the current century. Even this strikingly small volume of trade would have been unattainable if the United States had not become a net wheat importer for the first time since 1836.

Yet there has been a clearly discernible tendency for wheat-growing countries to increase their acreages. Importing Europe (including Great Britain), which wheat exporters have long regarded as their major market, has increased its wheat area about 6 per cent in the past five years over the preceding five-year period. Two other countries, Japan and South Africa, which once were regarded as fairly important importing markets and as among the least likely to venture into wheat growing on a large scale, instituted a few years ago programs of expansion, with such unexpected results in the case of South Africa that she finds herself with a burdensome supply, while Japan has come rather close to her objective of wheat self-sufficiency.

This past year has witnessed a reversal of the acreage reduction policies pursued in 1930-35 by the exporting group. Russia and the United States planted 7 per cent more Winter wheat last Autumn than in the preceding year; the Russian Spring wheat acreage of

1936 is officially announced as 4 per cent greater than that of 1935; the American is privately estimated as about 5 per cent larger; Australia is known to have sown a slightly greater area than in 1935; and Argentina is thought to have also planted more extensively. Only a late and inclement Spring seems to have prevented increased sowing in Canada.

### International Markets Likely to Remain Restricted

The international wheat situation has, therefore, such opposite trends in prospective supply and demand as to warrant serious analysis. When the exporting countries again enjoy normal crops, as sooner or later they will, they are likely to find foreign markets almost, if not entirely, as restricted as at present, in which case the world carry-over will tend to rise to the burdensome proportions of the 1928-35 period. Of course, there is always the possibility of a war demand, a stocking of wheat by deficit countries in anticipation of war, or a serious drought simultaneously striking a number of the importing group; but none of these developments could reasonably be considered as inducing a healthy revival of world wheat trade. Moreover, Continental Europe is better protected against a war shortage or a drought than formerly, as may be seen from this statement of the International Institute of Agriculture:

If attention is confined to the European importing countries, where it has been possible for rational methods to be most widely spread, thanks to more favorable circumstances and to government action, it is found that the average yield of these countries, which was 21.8 in 1934, was higher than those in the period of 1923-27 except for 1925, when it was almost the same, and exceeds also the majority of yields in the period 1928-1932, only those of 1929 and 1932 being higher. It appears, therefore, that the efficacy of the cultural technique and its influence on the general volume of the group are fully apparent in an unfavorable season such as the last, since they succeed in attenuating the influence of very bad weather and allowing a crop to be obtained that is third in size among those so far obtained in Europe. This is very important, for it shows that it is very unlikely that Europe will require in the next few years 600 to 650 million bushels of wheat from the exporting countries, as was normal some years ago.<sup>1</sup>

It is highly doubtful whether this significant statement has had the recognition it deserves in the wheat exporting world. The rigidity of the trade restrictions seems also to have escaped the attention of those exporters who, under the wings of indulgent governments, have continued to believe that they could dispose of all the wheat they could grow.

The war and early post-war periods

witnessed a liberalization of world wheat trade, owing, of course, to the huge demand caused by the war, a decline in European wheat acreage of about 12 per cent, the further impairment of production facilities consequent upon the tremendous drain of man-power from the farms and other influences incidental to the conflict of 1914-18. Under lessened restrictions (for example, American wheat, which in 1913 met a duty of at least 35 cents per bushel in nearly a fourth of the countries which imported it, enjoyed a practically free market by 1922) world trade in wheat rose by about 20 per cent between the periods 1909-13 and 1922-25. The exporting countries naturally increased their production to meet this greater demand, but overlooked the fact that Continental Europe might regain its pre-war wheat productivity.

In 1925 European agriculture served notice upon the wheat exporting world that it was able to produce even more wheat than in pre-war days, for its wheat production (excluding that of Russia) then exceeded that of the five-year average immediately preceding the war, a danger signal which was comfortably ignored by the exporting countries. Then followed a play of restrictive forces which became so general and intensive as to make wheat the worst victim of economic nationalism.

### Further Agitation for "Protection"

European agriculture, realizing that it was caught in the "pinchers" of increasing overseas competition in its domestic market and of a high cost of goods it needed (as a result of a wave of industrial protectionism which set in with the making of new States in accordance with the peace treaties) began to agitate for protection for itself. This move coincided with the release of Germany from the tariff limitations imposed upon her by the Treaty of Versailles, and that country immediately re-enacted duties on imported foods. About the same time Italy's "Battle of Wheat," a campaign to lessen her dependence upon foreign foodstuffs, opened with a salvo in the form of a reimposition of a high wheat tariff as an encouragement for Italian farmers to produce more wheat.

In 1930 restriction followed upon restriction. Germany made no less than six changes in her wheat tariffs, effecting a net rise of 230 per cent and making the duty rate one of 150 per cent above the Liverpool price of Canadian wheat. Italy assumed a relatively moderate attitude in 1930 and raised the tariff only in a slight degree, but increased it by 350 per cent in the following year. France raised her duty by 60 per cent in 1930 following an upward revision of more than 40 per cent in 1929.

As the world economic depression deepened these oppressive tariffs were

supplemented by almost every conceivable measure to strengthen the protection of home markets. Milling regulations were instituted for the express purpose of forcing the use of domestic rye, potatoes and corn, as well as of wheat, and thereby displacing most, if not all, of the foreign wheat which was imported over the high tariffs in order to maintain the quality of bread. Prices of various wheats were fixed at levels considerably above world prices as stimulants to domestic production. Then several governments adopted the quota system and limited wheat imports to prescribed quantities, invariably small. Finally, wheat imports have deliberately been curtailed as purchases of armament materials have risen, and have necessarily been financed out of immediate exchange resources, which have not grown in proportion to the demand for these materials.

The effectiveness of all these restrictive measures is illustrated not only by the depressed state of world wheat trade but also by the greatly diminished imports of three European countries, France, Germany and Italy, which once formed a large section of the foreign market for the exporting group. This trio of importers reduced its net imports of foreign wheat from a yearly average of 215 million bushels in the 1925-29 period to 94 millions in the next five years, and in the following year to 4 millions, partly because France was a net exporter.

### Restrictions Still in Force

We may see world trade in wheat rise during the next twelve months above the distressingly low levels of the past two "wheat years." The new crop in the Northern Hemisphere, excluding China, will be at least 100 million bushels smaller than in 1935. A prospective gain of over 70 million bushels in the Danubian countries, Germany and a few other countries will only partly offset losses elsewhere in Europe, resulting from spells of unfavorable weather in Russia and Western Europe, and those in North America caused by the severe drought. Moreover, the crop of importing Europe is not only lower in quantity (probably by 10 per cent) but also in quality, owing to wet weather during the late growing season and extending into the harvesting period. The United States is expected to continue as a net importer, probably on a larger scale than hitherto.

But it will take more than one year, probably more than a few years, of unfavorable climatic conditions to cause any relaxation of the crushing restrictions placed upon world wheat trade. Meanwhile the exporting countries and their governments, with production facilities far out of proportion to the present or prospective volume of trade, face a recurrence of burdensome stocks and, in all likelihood, of heavy drains upon public treasuries. So the fundamental wheat problem remains unsolved.

<sup>1</sup>Monthly Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics—October, 1934.



# Recent Books on Commerce, Finance and Economics

**BANKERS, STATESMEN AND ECONOMISTS**  
By Paul Einzig

This volume is a collection of essays dealing mainly with the attitude of prominent individuals toward current monetary problems and problems of economic policy in general. Dr. Einzig contributes much that is valuable, especially for the American reader, merely in the process of identifying various personalities with the schools of economic thought in which they may be classified.

The book is the result of a selection by the author from among the various articles he has written, of those "which were suitable for reproduction in a less ephemeral form." In reprinting them, some have been revised and brought up to date; others are reprinted as originally published. (Macmillan, \$3.50.)

## CLEARING AGREEMENTS

This analysis of 131 bilateral clearing agreements in force on June 1, involving thirty-four countries, is designed especially for the use of exporters and importers, manufacturers, bankers and others engaging in business transactions with the affected countries. It is arranged alphabetically and with full cross-references, summarizes the chief provisions of each agreement, the organizations in each country charged with its execution, date, &c., &c. A synoptic diagram shows the distribution of the agreements among the various countries. (International Chamber of Commerce, 38 Cours Albert Ier, Paris.)

## DEFICITS AND DEPRESSIONS

By Dan Throop Smith

This is an investigation of the relations between government financing, the banking system and business. It is an impartial survey of the benefits and dangers that arise from an unbalanced budget.

The author feels that the process of funding and paying off the present Federal debt will raise some new and serious banking problems. He reaches this conclusion through some highly complex reasoning which makes the book hardly suitable for light after-dinner reading. At times, indeed, the reader is inclined to despair over the difficulty of following the thread of the main argument through a maze of reservations and qualifications. Usually on such occasions, however, the author has the good sense to come to his own and his reader's rescue with pungent observations, which quickly bring the practical-minded reader back to earth. In any case, as he states in the introductory chapter: "If the treatment in places seems involved, it is because the real world cannot be described in simple terms."

As an impartial analysis of what is perhaps the most critical problem of our times, the book is well worth the mental effort required to follow the author through complex and sometimes supposititious situations, though in some respects it would seem that the conclusions finally reached could be arrived at more simply. The conclusion of most immediate and practical importance is perhaps the one summarized in part as follows in the final paragraph:

"The ultimate implications of our financial program seem not to be clearly recognized. \* \* \* No one can deny that there is a final point beyond which a deficit policy cannot go. Where that point is cannot be determined in advance, nor

can one know precisely how the break will manifest itself." (Wiley, \$2.50.)

## EXPENSES AND PROFITS OF FOOD CHAINS IN 1934

By Carl N. Schmalz

The average food chain in 1934 paid out 76 per cent of sales for the net cost of goods sold, incurred total operating expenses amounting to 23.4 per cent of sales, and earned a net profit from merchandising operations of 0.6 per cent of sales. These figures summarize the combined experiences of 66 chains operating more than 21,000 stores and doing a total business in 1934 of more than \$960,000,000. After considering all income, and without any charge for interest on owned capital, the chains showed a net business profit amounting to 2.2 per cent of sales and 9.6 per cent of net worth. Of the 23.4 per cent of sales which went for operating expense, more than half (12.6 per cent) was absorbed by salaries and wages, 5.0 per cent went for occupancy and related expenses, while other items absorbed 5.8 per cent. (Bureau of Business Research, Harvard Business School, \$1.)

## FRANK KNOX AMERICAN

By Norman Beasley

Although one is naturally inclined to discount slightly some of the more enthusiastic praise heaped by the biographer on the biographed, no fair-minded person can read this book without agreeing in the main with the advertisement on the jacket: "Soldier in two wars, councilor and friend of Presidents, energetic and successful publisher, of a great newspaper: his career makes a stirring chapter in the history of a nation which eagerly awaits his next move." That was written, of course, before Colonel Knox received the Republican nomination for Vice President.

It is indeed interesting to speculate upon the "next move" of the colonel in the event he is elected. Judging by Mr. Beasley's description of the man, he would be no arm-chair Vice President. He would not be content to assume the passive rôle in national affairs displayed by the present incumbent. In whatever direction his energies broke forth, however, there is considerable reassurance in this book, particularly for those who are concerned over the money question and the national budget. (Doubleday, Doran, \$1.)

## IS THERE ENOUGH GOLD?

By Charles O. Hardy

Man seems to have a penchant for conjuring up bugaboos with which to frighten himself. A few decades ago writers were insisting that a shortage of the world food supply was imminent and that satisfaction of food requirements of the peoples of the world was certain to lead to conflict among nations; today one of the pressing problems of the United States and other leading food-producing nations is how to dispose of their surpluses of food products. Less than two decades ago the question of petroleum supplies was causing grave concern to the nations of the world, particularly to the great commercial and naval powers, and there was talk of war between the United States and Great Britain over the control of oil resources; during recent years one of the great problems of the United States and other large oil-producing countries has been how to get rid of their excess oil production. Lastly, about a decade ago cer-

tain outstanding economic writers began to insist that the world was facing an imminent gold shortage and to predict dire consequences to the monetary and price structures of the nations; today—

We shall let Dr. Hardy tell the story. Dr. Hardy, a recognized authority on money and prices, has made a careful study not only of the question of the future gold supply but also of the relation of monetary and credit policies to price levels. As part of his recently published study Dr. Hardy has included, with some revisions, his pamphlet published last year entitled "The Warren-Pearson Price Theory." His book therefore covers not only the question of gold and its relation to prices but also the results of attempts by the present administration to apply the proposals of monetary theorists in this country.

As regards the adequacy of the world gold supply, and the prediction of a decline in the supply beginning in the nineteen thirties, Dr. Hardy says: "It may be stated here that we find: first, that even in 1929 there was no justification for the pessimism that prevailed about the gold supply in prospect over the next decade; second, that in the light of new developments since that time, together with fuller knowledge of what the conditions then were, the real risk to be guarded against \* \* \* is that of an excessive supply of gold." At another point Dr. Hardy adds: "While it is impossible to make a precise estimate of what the rate of gold production would have been during the present decade in the absence of the extraordinary stimulus which has resulted from the depression, the writer's judgment is that there was no sound reason in 1929 for anticipating any decline of world production in the decade of the thirties, assuming a continuation of the 1929 price level."

With reference to the oft-repeated assertion that the decline in prices in the last half of the Twenties and the busi-

ness crash in 1929 were caused by a shortage of gold, Dr. Hardy declares: "It is clear that the declining prices of 1925-1929 and the collapse of 1929-1931 are not to be explained in terms of an inadequate gold supply."

With regard to the future supply of gold, Dr. Hardy, as above indicated, foresees an excess rather than a shortage in the supply. South Africa, which normally supplies about one-half of the annual gold production of the world, in the ten years 1925-1934 extracted more gold from its mines than was estimated at the earlier date to be available for all future operations, and at the end of the period the developed payable reserves were larger than at the beginning. Other gold-producing countries have also greatly increased their output of gold in recent years, the increase between 1929 and 1934 being 84 per cent.

In addition to the great increase in output of gold in recent years, vast sums of gold have been added to monetary reserves through withdrawal of gold from circulation or as backing for gold currency. The amount so withdrawn in the United States alone has aggregated nearly a billion dollars. As a result of such withdrawals and of new production the amount of gold in central reserves of the world has increased since 1929 by over 24 per cent.

These excess reserves, in the opinion of Dr. Hardy, constitute a very real peril to monetary and price stability in the years ahead. In order to remove this peril Dr. Hardy recommends that countries with excess gold stocks segregate such stocks into two parts, one of which would be proportional to the nation's monetary requirements and which would function in the way in which gold normally functions in gold-standard countries, while the other part would be set aside to be drawn on only to meet unusual international demands for gold growing out of large foreign withdrawals of bank deposits, sudden transfers of short-term investments and other ex-

## Voices for export

CAPETOWN  
VIA  
LONDON



More and more people are sending their voices overseas. They do it to buy and to sell, to send and receive social greetings, to keep up contacts and friendships. In fact, the volume of overseas telephone messages was 13% greater in 1935 than in 1934. The extension of reliable telephone service into ever widening fields puts most of the civilized world within reach of your voice. It increases the value of your own telephone.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



traordinary shifts in international balances.

One of the most interesting parts of the book is that in which Dr. Hardy discusses the relation of gold to prices and the results of the attempt of the present administration to apply the managed-currency theory in this country. Dr. Hardy gives special attention to the views of Warren and Pearson, whose monetary theories are generally believed to have been the inspiration for the monetary policy of the administration. The evidence, according to Dr. Hardy, does not substantiate the contention that general commodity prices can be controlled or stabilized by manipulation of the value of money. (The Brookings Institution, Washington, \$1.50.)

P. T. HITCHENS.

#### THE KING OF ENGLAND GEORGE V

By the Editors of Fortune

Why George V was the most successful king in the last 250 years of English history. Why the British monarchy withstood twenty-five stormy years, during which most other monarchies perished. The reasons are to be found in the personal qualifications of the late King, according to this book, which presents a unique portrait of the man and throws a great deal of light on the little understood problems of the peculiar system of government under which representative government has survived in England. This is an exceptionally entertaining as well as instructive, though short, book. (Doubleday, Doran, \$1.)

#### MERCHANTS OF DEBT.

By W. von Tresckow

The country's tax burden, including levies to be made under the present Social Security Act, is destined to double by 1950 and unless national income expands from the present \$50 billions to at least \$90 billions, the United States is faced with the possibility of another devaluation within the next ten years, according to this book.

In its discussion of national income, taxation and devaluation, the study points out that at the present time total tax collections are more than \$9 billions as against \$1.6 billions around the beginning of the century. This means that out of a national income that has increased only about three times during this period, more than six times as much must be paid in taxes.

"In 1932, when taxation had reached more than 20 per cent of national income," it is asserted, "taxes and the debt burden grew so onerous that a devaluation of the currency proved politically expedient. Examining the record of France, Germany and Great Britain, as related to taxation and national income, it is found that approximately the same thing has been true. A popular demand for devaluation has arisen—or at least devaluation has become expedient—when taxation exceeded 20-23 per cent of the national income.

"Analyzing the curve of taxation in the United States for the past fifteen years, it appears that taxes may reach an annual total of \$12 billions to \$14 billions by 1950 without the social security taxes. Including social security taxes, according to the present law, tax collections may reach \$17 billions to \$19 billions per year by 1950. This would practically mean a doubling of the national tax burden in the space of fourteen years.

"According to past experience, this huge burden can be borne without the threat of a strong popular demand for

devaluation only if national income increases from the present approximate \$50 billions annually to some \$80 billions or \$90 billions by 1950. However, to maintain a comfortable margin for a possible recession of income, due to recurring depressions, national income should increase at a rate that would reach \$100 billions annually by 1950.

"A national income of \$100,000,000,000 would mean an increase of more than 100 per cent over the low point of 1932, and an increase of almost 20 per cent over the peak of \$83,000,000,000 in 1929. This increase of income required to pay the nation's potential tax bill seems out of proportion with present prospects and points to the possibility of another devaluation in the next ten years, with violent fluctuations in the price of all securities a certainty unless there is a decided change in government policy." (Young & Otley, Inc.)

#### MONEY MATTERS

By F. J. Scanlan

This is a reply to overseas and home critics of Britain's monetary policy and banking system. It examines the claims of gold, the difficulties of the franc, the position of the dollar and the possibility of a currency agreement. It upholds President Roosevelt's devaluation of the dollar on the ground that prices had to be raised because business is always better when prices are rising. At the same time it upholds the British policy of preventing prices from rising.

It doubts the possibility of international stabilization in the near future, but suggests that an important step might be

taken toward the eventual return to the gold standard if England, France and the United States would agree to fix their currencies at £=\$4.80=frs. 80. It also suggests that these countries agree to accept, as legal tender, notes, and even silver coin (for small amounts) issued by the Bank for International Settlements. (P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London, 6s.)

#### OPERATING RESULTS OF DEPARTMENT AND SPECIALTY STORES IN THE PACIFIC COAST STATES: 1935

By Carl N. Schmaltz

Department and large specialty stores in the Pacific Coast States in 1935 showed a distinct tendency toward higher margins and profits in percentage of sales than were typical of stores elsewhere in the United States. The reporting department stores also enjoyed more favorable increases in dollar sales than did the stores located in other sections of the country.

The study covers the margins, expenses and profits for 1935 of 53 firms operating department stores and 18 concerns operating specialty stores in the States of Washington, Oregon and California. It is estimated that the sales of the 102 stores reported by these firms were equal to more than 37 per cent of the total sales of department and specialty stores in the three States.

This regional survey, the second to be issued for the Pacific Coast States, was made in conjunction with the annual Harvard study of department and specialty store results in the country as a whole, undertaken in cooperation with

the National Retail Dry Goods Association. As was the case in the earlier 1934 bulletin, the report was prepared under the sponsorship of the San Francisco Bay Cities Controllers Group, which is affiliated with the National Association. (Bureau of Business Research, Harvard Business School, 50c.)

#### A PROGRAM FOR MODERN AMERICA

By Harry W. Laidler

Socialist writers quote all other Socialist writers, the liberally applied footnote lends an atmosphere of authority (a device recognized by Van Dyne in his murder mysteries) and a good time is had by all. Dr. Laidler in this book, encouraged by the advances made by the Socialist program under the present administration, runs the gamut. Though he complains of lack of space for going into additional details, one who does not lay claim to the modern distinction of being of the inner circle of Socialists would be inclined to state offhand that it is all in this book. It abounds, moreover, in citations of capitalistic abuses, many of which have long since been corrected. This makes the author officially and genuinely "progressive."

As an afterthought, at any rate as an appendix, Dr. Laidler gives a chapter on the cooperative movement, a subject on which there is little information because practically all the literature on the subject is written by persons trying to propagate it. Dr. Laidler goes so far as to admit a few defects and failures, which is unusual in the literature; he even points out some of the mistakes of the cooperatives in the past, though like almost every one else who writes on the subject, he gets nowhere near the underlying reason why the cooperative movement has never really taken root in this country and probably never will unless given liberal fertilizer in the form of government subsidies, the prospect for which has increased with the news that President Roosevelt is "taking up" the subject. (Crowell, \$2.50.)

#### THE TOWNSEND CRUSADE

The Committee on Old Age Security has concluded that none of the claims made for the Townsend plan are justified, and that an attempt to put the plan into operation would gravely aggravate the very ills which it seeks to cure. It is not economically possible to provide pensions of \$200 a month to persons over sixty without drastically lowering the standard of living of the remainder of the population and disrupting the nation's economic machinery.

The committee further finds that the transactions tax, proposed as a means of paying the suggested pensions, would not only be wholly inadequate but also impracticable and positively destructive. (Twentieth Century Fund, 330 West 42d Street, New York, 25c.)

#### WHO'S WHO IN CENTRAL AND EAST EUROPE

Edited by Stephen Taylor

This is a who's who which tells who's who in a part of the world about which the least is known and the most is wanted by students of international affairs. It is the only thing of its kind in the English language, yet produced for the territory it covers. It contains 10,000 authentic biographies of prominent people from seventeen countries: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Published biennially, first in 1935. (New York Agent: G. E. Stechert, 31 East Tenth Street. \$20.)

## Current Security Offerings

### BONDS

Allied Stores Corp., \$4,500,000 4½% debts, due 1951, price 100, offered Aug. 18. Lehman Brothers, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Graham, Parsons & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co.

Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank, Raleigh, N. C., \$800,000 five-year 3s, due Sept. 1, 1941, price 100, yield 3%, offered Aug. 18. Robinson & Co., Inc., Priester-Quail & Co., Nichols, Terry & Dickinson, Inc., Ames, Emerich & Co., Inc., Kirchofer & Arnold, Inc.

Auburn, N. Y., \$35,000 equip 1½s, due 1937-1941, yield 0.50% to 1.50%, offered Aug. 14. James H. Causey & Co.

Charleston, S. C., \$1,000,000 waterworks ext 3s, due Sept. 1, 1940-1976, yield 2% to 3%, offered Aug. 18. Edward B. Smith & Co., Lazard Frères & Co., Inc., McAllister, Smith & Pate, Inc.

Chesterfield County, S. C., \$70,000 rfdg 5s, due April 1, 1946, 1948, 1951, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1963, yield 4.90% to 4.75%, offered Aug. 8. The Weil, Roth & Irving Co., Cincinnati.

Cicero, Ill., \$334,000 rfdg 5s, due July 15, 1939-1956, yield 3.75% to 4%, offered Aug. 8. A. S. Huyck & Co., H. C. Speer & Sons Co.

Cleveland, Ohio, \$2,138,000 unlimited tax 2½s, due Sept. 1, 1938-1951, yield 1.25% to 2.75%, and \$648,500 limited tax 2½s, due same dates, yield 1.50% to 2.90%, offered Aug. 14. Lehman Brothers, Estabrook & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., and a syndicate.

Duval County, Texas, \$200,000 road rfdg 5½s, due April 10, 1937-1942, yield 2% to 3.75%, offered Aug. 8. Dewar, Robertson & Pancoast.

Evansville, Ind., \$458,000 sewage works revenue 4s, due Aug. 1, 1937-1950, yield 1.75% to 3.20%, offered Aug. 13. Equitable Securities Corp., Almadest Brothers, J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, (Bought from RFC.)

Jamestown, N. Y., \$154,000 City School District 2.40s, due June 1, 1950-1952, yield 2.20%, offered Aug. 12. Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc.

Kansas, State of, \$842,000 4% revenue antic wts, Series A, due Aug. 1, 1946-1949, yield 2.50% to 2.85%, offered Aug. 12. Charles H. Newton & Co., Inc.

Madison, N. Y., \$50,500 Union Free School District No. 5 school impvt 4s, due July 1, 1937-1964, yield 1.50% to 3.40%, offered Aug. 12. A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.

Massachusetts, Commonwealth of, \$5,000,000 reg 2½s, due July 1, 1937-1966, prices 100 to 99½ for 1958-1966 maturities, and prices to yield 0.30% to 2.20% for earlier maturities, offered Aug. 12. The National City Bank of New York, Bankers Trust Co., Edward B. Smith & Co., and a syndicate.

Michigan City, Ind., \$438,000 coup 4s, due Aug. 1, 1939-1965, offered Aug. 8. Bonniwell, Neil & Camden, Inc.

Missouri, State of, \$5,000,000 road 2½s, due June 15, 1955-1957, yield 2.25% to 2.30%, of-

fered Aug. 18. Harris Trust and Savings Bank, First National Bank of Chicago, First Boston Corp., and a syndicate.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co., \$16,000,000 ten-year 4% coll tr notes, due Aug. 1, 1946, price 100, offered Aug. 13. Edward B. Smith & Co., Lee Higginson Corp., the First Boston Corp., and a syndicate.

Paterson, N. J., \$302,000 genl impvt 3s, due July 1, 1937-1947, prices to yield 1% to 2.90% for 1937-1943 maturities and 100 to 98½ for balance, offered Aug. 7. Dick & Merle-Smith.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., \$230,000 home and work relief and incinerator 1.70s, due Sept. 1, 1937-1961, yield 0.35% to 2%, offered Aug. 15. Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc.

Public Service Company of New Hampshire, \$1,000,000 3½s, Series E, due Aug. 1, 1961, price 104.125, offered Aug. 12. Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.

Red Bank (N. J.), Borough of, \$130,000 Board of Education school 4s, due Jan. 1, 1937-1954, yield 0.40% to 3%, offered Aug. 18. Webster, Kennedy & Co., Inc. (Bought from RFC.)

South Carolina, State of, \$240,000 State Hospital 4s, due July 1, 1957-1965, yield 3% to 3.20%, offered Aug. 12. Goldman, Sachs & Co., Eldredge & Co., Inc., Trust Co. of Georgia, Cumberland Securities Corp. (Bought from RFC.)

West Haverstraw, N. Y., Village of, \$89,000 sewer const 4s, due July 1, 1937-1960, yield 1.25% to 3.25%, offered Aug. 12. A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.

### STOCKS

Consolidated Aircraft Corp., 22,976 shares (subject to prior subscription by holders of common) conv \$3 preferred, no par, price \$55, offered Aug. 13. Hammons & Co., Inc.

National Petroleum Corp., 577,852 shares preferred (\$1 par) and 288,926 shares common (1c par) offered in units of two shares preferred and one share common at \$10 a unit, offered Aug. 8. Presser & Lubin. (Only 125,000 units represent new financing.)

Pneumatic Cap and Seal Corp., 30,000 shares capital stock, par \$1, price \$2.25, offered Aug. 17. R. Murray Glover Co.

Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, 4,860 shares \$5 dividend series preferred, no par, price \$97.25, offered Aug. 12. Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., Tift Brothers.

Sun Ray Drug Co., 10,000 units of one share 6% cum conv preferred, par \$25, and one share common, par \$1, offered at \$41 per unit; also 15,000 shares common at \$16 a share, offered Aug. 13. King, Crandall & Latham Inc., Burr & Co., Inc.

Sun Ray Oil Corp., 50,000 shares (subject to prior subscription by common stockholders) 5½% cum conv preferred, par \$50, offered at par on Aug. 14. Reynolds & Co., Ames, Emerich & Co., Inc.



## Financial News of the Week

**M**ARKED gains by retail trade throughout the country have had a beneficial effect upon the earnings of the National Cash Register Company. Profits in the first half of this year were the best since 1930. June quarter net income, after adjustment for seasonal variation, amounted to \$572,000 as compared with \$670,000 in the preceding three months' period and \$256,000 in the second quarter of 1935. Actual net income in the first six months of this year was \$1,159,013 or 71 cents a common share as against \$697,913 in the corresponding period of last year, equal to 43 cents a common share.

Approximately 90 per cent of the cash registers used in this country are produced by this company. It is reputed to be the largest manufacturer of that particular product in the world. In addition, the company makes accounting machines, filing cabinets and other office equipment. In recent months the latter division has been showing relatively better profits than the main branch of the business, cash registers.

Under normal conditions about one-third of the business done by the company is in replacements. The company has a world-wide market for its product and has been aggressive from the standpoint of bettering its product. The company does not have any active competition especially since it acquired the assets of Remington Cash Register. Two plants are maintained in this country, one in Dayton, Ohio, and the other in Newark. Recently a plant was opened in Toronto to care for the business in Canada and the British Isles.

Table I gives important items from the annual reports of the company for the past eleven years. Table II shows quarterly sales and earnings as reported by the company.

Quarters Ended	Net Sales	Net Income	†Earned a Share
March 31:			
1934.....	\$6,287	\$280,817	\$0.17
1935.....	7,567	196,775	0.12
1936.....	8,377	341,750	0.21
June 30:			
1934.....	8,445	722,130	0.44
1935.....	8,493	501,138	0.31
1936.....	11,118	817,262	0.50
Sept. 30:			
1933.....	6,927	d242,135	d0.15
1934.....	7,916	226,804	0.14
1935.....	8,394	295,841	0.18
Dec. 31:			
1933.....	6,907	262,283	0.16
1934.....	7,376	d114,120	d0.07
1935.....	10,666	526,655	0.32

†In thousands; includes foreign. †Based on 1,628,000 shares. †Deficit.

Record earnings were shown by the International Business Machines Corporation in the June quarter of this year. On both an actual and seasonally adjusted basis profits exceeded any on record. Adjusted profits reached \$1,984,000 as compared with \$1,888,000 in the previous quarter and \$1,814,000 in the June period of last year. The previous high record was in the second three months' period of 1931 when adjusted profits totaled \$1,928,000.

International is more of a rental agency for electrically operated computing and tabulating machines than a manufacturer of them. The company's business held up unusually well throughout the depression.

Recently it was announced that the company had arranged for the sale of \$10,000,000 in 3 per cent debentures at par to a large institutional investor. The proceeds from the sale would be used to retire bank loans and provide additional working capital. International has also just completed the purchase of a twenty-story building at the corner of Fifty-

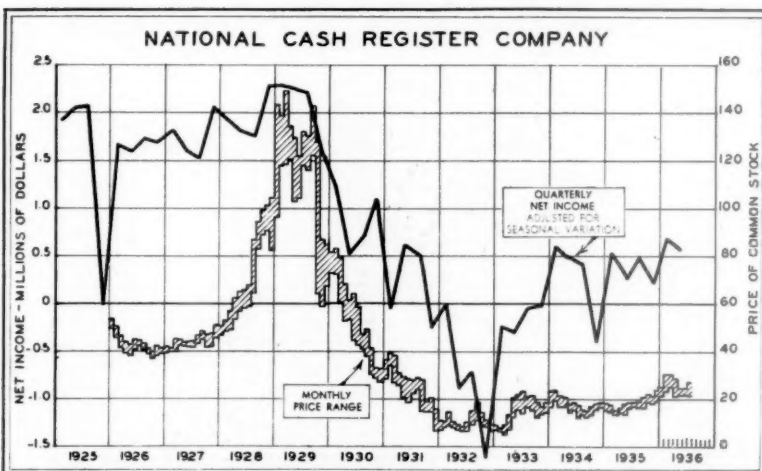
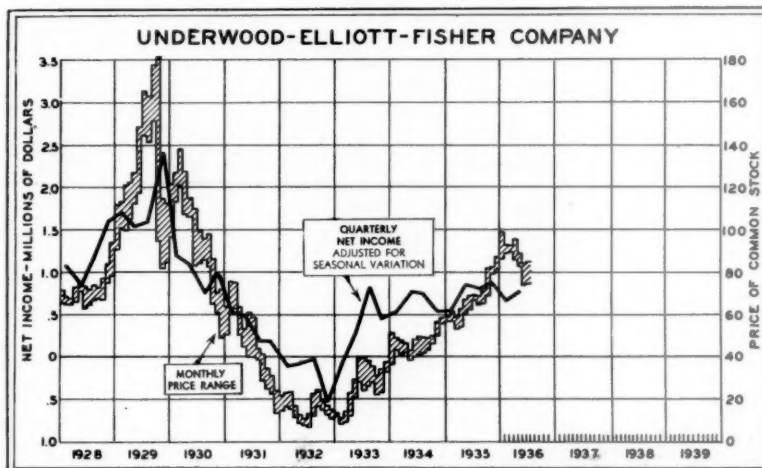
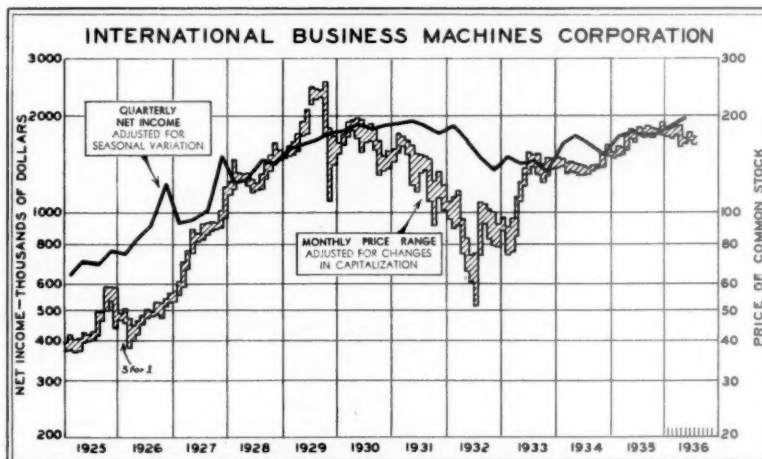


Table I National Cash Register Company

Years Ended Dec. 31:	Net Sales	Operating Revenue	Depreciation	Net Income	% Net to Sales	†Earned a Share	Surplus For Year
1926.....	\$46,069	\$8,902	\$1,286	\$6,761	14.68	\$4.45	\$2,261
1927.....	46,962	9,262	1,339	7,045	15.00	4.63	2,545
1928.....	48,978	9,888	1,254	7,818	15.96	5.14	1,818
1929.....	57,607	10,928	1,515	8,340	14.48	5.12	1,980
1930.....	45,381	5,487	1,284	3,585	7.89	2.20	d585
1931.....	28,870	2,041	1,030	*824	2.85	*0.51	378
1932.....	16,476	d2,547	989	d3,399	d20.64	d2.09	d3,399
1933.....	22,774	631	1,026	d580	d2.54	d0.36	d580
1934.....	30,024	2,739	1,013	*1,449	4.83	*0.89	838
1935.....	35,119	2,900	931	1,520	4.32	0.93	706

Includes profit or loss of foreign organizations. †Earnings are adjusted for conversion of common B into new common shares. \*Before certain adjustments which would make for smaller net. †Reflects \$17,793,350 reduction in stated value of capital stock, which action was approved by stockholders Dec. 15, 1932. dDeficit.

seventh Street and Madison Avenue, New York.

Table III gives certain items from the annual reports of the company for the past two years. This data will bring up to date the table published in THE ANNALIST of June 28, 1935, which gave figures back to 1923.

TABLE III. INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES

	Yr. End. Dec. 31—	1935.	1934.
Balance for charges.....	\$7,222	\$6,631	
Interest charges.....	132	34	
Net income.....	7,091	6,597	
Earnings a share.....	9.88	9.38	
Cash dividends.....	4.301	4.218	
Dividends paid a share.....	†6.00	6.00	
Surplus for year.....	2,790	2,380	

Earnings of the Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Company amounted to \$766,000 in the June quarter of this year after adjustment for seasonal variation. Such profits compared with \$653,000 in the initial quarter of the current year and \$859,000 in the corresponding period of 1935. On July 15 it was announced that sales billed thus far in the third quarter were 40 per cent higher than in the same period of last year.

For annual figures going back to the inception of the present company see THE ANNALIST of March 13, 1936.

## INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

**American Car and Foundry Company (12-6-35)**—The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway of Boston has ordered eighteen motor omnibuses from the company, Charles J. Hardy, president of the foundry company, announced last week. They will be driven by Hall-Scott engines. The contract makes 185 A. C. F. omnibuses ordered by the railway.

**American Chain Company (5-15-36)**—At a meeting of stockholders of the company last week it was announced that the directors were considering a plan for the retirement of accumulated dividends on the preferred stock through the creation of a new issue of convertible preferred.

The previous authorization for an increase in the authorized common stock from 357,143 shares to 500,000 shares has been withdrawn, as the new stock would have been available only for the retirement of the present preferred. A special meeting of stockholders will be called soon, it was said, to take necessary steps in connection with the new plan.

**American Safety Razor Company (6-3-36)**—Stockholders of the company approved last week an amendment to the charter changing the authorized capital stock to 800,000 shares of a par value of \$18.50 each, from 250,000 shares of no-par value. The directors voted that the outstanding 174,800 shares be exchanged for 524,400 shares of new stock, representing a three-for-one split.

The stockholders approved also the retirement and cancellation of 25,200 shares of no-par stock held in the treasury. Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the new shares and to the Securities and Exchange Commission for their registration.

**Armour & Co. of Illinois (3-6-36)**—See item under Swift & Co.

**Come Mines Company (8-7-36)**—For the second time within two weeks the New York Curb Exchange suspended from dealing the capital stock of the company. The action was taken on notice from the transfer agent that it was not authorized to make further transfers of the stock unless ordered by the Federal court or receiver in bankruptcy for the company.

The Curb first suspended the issue on July 31, on announcement of the company's insolvency, but restored it to dealings on Aug. 3. Since its restoration to the list about 100,000 shares of the stock have been traded. The last sales were at 6½ cents a share.

**Consolidated Oil Corporation (7-3-36)**—The company reported last week for the six months ended on June 30 a net income of \$7,029,374 after charges, taxes, reserves, canceled leases, abandonments and dry holes, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 49 cents a share on the 13,-



944,886 shares of common stock outstanding, exclusive of treasury shares. No official comparison is available, but it is understood that earnings in the first six months of 1935 on the same basis were approximately \$3,000,000.

**Cudahy Packing Company (7-26-35)**—See item under Swift & Co.

**Deisel - Wemmer - Gilbert Corp.**—In connection with reports that the Securities and Exchange Commission is conducting an investigation into alleged manipulation of the common stock of the company, which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, S. T. Gilbert, president of the corporation, on Monday issued the following statement:

"I am greatly surprised that the SEC has been inquiring into transactions in the common stock of our corporation on the New York Stock Exchange. To my knowledge no officer or director of the corporation has been trading in the security. If there has been any manipulation those who have been engaged in the alleged practice have been making a very poor job of it, in view of the company's earnings and prospects.

"With respect to my holdings in the company, they have remained intact ever since my entrance into the corporation. I personally have neither bought nor sold a share of stock in that time, nor have I any intention of disturbing my position in the company in any way."

Mr. Gilbert added that gross sales are running about 20 per cent ahead of last year. He estimated gross sales for this year at \$9,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

**Dictograph Products, Inc.**—The Securities and Exchange Commission began suit last week to restrain the A. M. Andrews Investment Corporation, Pirnie, Simons & Co., Inc., and others from using the mails to sell stock of the company. The commission charges that the defendants operated for the purpose of "creating a false and misleading appearance of active trading."

The complaint alleges that the defendants, by manipulative transactions between Oct. 1 and Nov. 18, 1935, raised the price of the Dictograph stock on the New York Curb Exchange from 6½ to 8½. It further alleges that they continued to violate the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by manipulative deals this year from April 1 to July 23, during which time the price was raised from 8½ to 25.

According to the commission, Archie M. Andrews is president and treasurer of the A. M. Andrews Investment Corporation and that concern owns and controls the Pirnie, Simons & Co., Inc. Thomas Bracken, who also is named a defendant, is an officer of both of these companies.

**Dixie-Vortex Company**—Plans of the company for writing down its good-will and patents have been modified because of the Federal surtax on undistributed earnings, it was announced Monday by Robert C. Fenner, president.

Instead of writing off good-will and patents to the extent of \$1,313,340, the write-down will be \$813,340, leaving a balance of \$500,000 on the books, Mr. Fenner said. This is in addition to the amount still shown on the company's consolidated balance sheet as the actual cost of patents to the company less reserves.

**Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. (8-7-36)**—Outstanding \$3.50 no par preferred stock of company has been called for redemption on Oct. 1, 1936, at \$5 a share. Holders of this issue are offered privilege until Sept. 18, 1936, to exchange their shares for new \$2 convertible preferred stock on a share-for-share basis.

**Follansbee Brothers Company (7-31-36)**—The company last week filed in the Western District Federal Court of Pennsylvania a plan of reorganization under Section 77b of the National Bankruptcy Act, providing for the raising of more than \$5,500,000 new capital through the sale of \$4,500,000 new first mortgage convertible 5 per cent bonds and 70,000 shares of new common stock. The Toronto plant of the company is to be modernized at a cost of about \$4,700,000.

Bondholders will receive ten shares of new preferred stock and 13 1-3 shares of the new common stock for each \$1,000 bond. Preferred stockholders are to receive 2½ common shares for each share held, and common stockholders are to receive ¼ common share for each present share.

Present bondholders, creditors and stockholders will have the right to subscribe for new bonds before sale to bankers or the public. Present stockholders are to have the right to subscribe to new common stock at \$17 per share before sale to bankers or to the public.

**General Foods Corporation (3-27-36)**—The company has announced that it is spending nearly \$2,000,000 this year on an expansion program made necessary by record sales. Employment figures are at a peak, it was said. Two factory buildings are being erected at Battle Creek, Mich., to cost about \$1,200,000.

**Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company (7-24-36)**—Operations of the company and subsidiaries in the first half of this year resulted in a net profit of \$3,598,683, after depreciation, interest, Federal income taxes, subsidiary dividends and other charges, it was reported Tuesday. Allow-

ing for dividend requirements on 752,854 shares of \$7 cumulative preferred stock on which there are dividend arrears, the profit is equivalent to 62 cents each on 1,540,400 no-par shares of common stock. No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. Net profit in the same six months of 1935 amounted to \$2,404,778, or \$3.19 a share on the preferred stock, outstanding in the same number of shares. Net sales increased to \$90,908,635 from \$78,828,359.

**H. Hoe & Co. (8-9-35)**—Supreme Court Justice MacCrate in Brooklyn, N. Y., began taking testimony Monday in the hearing on the application of a minority group of stockholders who seek to have set aside the results of an election held last April at which officers of the company, printing press manufacturers, were elected.

Justice MacCrate conducted the hearing in his chambers, excluding all outsiders. He said he would reserve decision.

**Holly Sugar Corporation (7-12-36)**—The company on Monday announced that construction of a new factory at Hardin, Mont., will be started immediately with a view to having it completed in time to process the 1937 crop of beets. It will have an annual capacity of 500,000 bags of sugar.

**Inland Steel Company (7-26-36)**—Company is expected to go through September without reduction in its ingot-producing rate, which has been practically at capacity since early June, with all but one or two of its twenty-seven open-hearth furnaces active.

**International Business Machines Corporation (7-24-36)**—Frederick W. Nichol, vice president and general manager of the company, says that the improvement in his company's business reflects growing prosperity in the United States.

"Our business so far this year has been at the highest rate in the company's history and the outlook continues favorable," he said. "The conclusion of numerous trade treaties between the United States and other countries is enabling us to participate in the revival of international trade and is one of the most promising indications of continuing business improvement that we have at the present time."

On page 255 of this issue is a chart of this company's stock and quarterly earnings.

**International Match Company (7-26-36)**—James Rosenberg, representative of American stockholders in the company of Sweden, returned last week from Europe. He said he would apply soon to the courts for permission to pay a 10 per cent dividend, totaling \$10,000,000, to the stockholders of the company now in receivers' hands. This sum, he said, would be made available in sixty days.

**Keeshin Motor Express (7-10-36)**—See item under Chicago Great Western Railway regarding restraining order by the ICC.

**Kreuger & Toll Company (7-13-36)**—An upset price of \$8,505,200 is recommended as the purchase figure for the collateral deposited for the \$50,000,000 issue of debentures of the company in a report filed by Murray H. Klinger, referee appointed to take testimony and report on that question, to protect the debenture holders.

Mr. Klinger was appointed in the suit brought by the Marine Midland Trust Company, which was appointed trustee of the debentures after the Lee, Higginson Trust Company resigned several years ago. The trustee asked the court to order the sale of the collateral on the ground that the securities have been in default.

The referee was named not only to take testimony and fix an upset price but to determine how the foreign government bonds constituting the collateral should be sold.

Mr. Klinger's report said the outstanding Kreuger & Toll debentures aggregate \$47,506,500.

**Owens-Illinois Glass Company (7-26-36)**—Item under Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation concerns sale of an Owens-Illinois subsidiary.

**Pan American Petroleum Company (7-26-35)**—See item under Richfield Oil Company of California.

**Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation (12-6-35)**—The company listed in an SEC report voting trust certificates for 13,775 additional shares of no-par common stock to be used in acquiring all outstanding capital stock of the Tavern Rock Sand Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. The latter concern will receive not less than 15,000 nor more than 15,429 shares of Pennsylvania Glass common, making the minimum purchase price approximately \$322,500 at current quotations of \$21.50 a share for the stock to be exchanged.

The exact number of shares to be paid by Pennsylvania Glass will depend upon the relationship of collectible current assets of Tavern Rock Sand to its current liabilities on July 31 last, to be determined by an accounting on or about Dec. 31. As of June 30, last, Tavern Rock Sand had total assets of \$1,101,597, of which \$866,489 was fixed assets and \$235,108 current assets, including \$20,989 in cash.

**Phil Morris & Co., Ltd. (7-16-36)**—The company announced Monday that the time for exercising warrants to subscribe for additional shares of common stock,

which under the company's offer to stockholders expired Monday, had been extended to Aug. 31. This action was taken at a result of the death of the company's president, L. B. McKitterick. Of the total of 103,688 shares, 91,523 have been subscribed for, the remainder being represented largely by the stock to which Mr. McKitterick was entitled.

**Phillips Petroleum Company (8-7-36)**—The company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering 296,631 shares of no-par value common capital stock.

The securities are to be offered to stockholders at \$30 a share in a ratio of one to fourteen held. The stockholders will receive transferable warrants evidencing rights to buy full shares and fractional warrants for fractions of shares. The warrants will expire on Oct. 5.

The registration statement shows that no definite allocation has been made of the proceeds, but the company intends to apply \$3,000,000 to the payment of bank loans and \$2,000,000 to pay first maturities of outstanding serial notes. The rest of the proceeds will reimburse the treasury for capital expenditures made during the first six months of the current year and be used for other corporate purposes.

**Richfield Oil Company of California (4-3-36)**—The reorganization committee for the company and the Pan American Petroleum Company is hopeful that the new plan will be in definitive form in time to file with the court before the end of August, according to Richard W. Millar, secretary of the committee. He added that the committee could not disclose any details until permitted to do so by the court.

**Soss Manufacturing Company (7-31-36)**—The company has received a contract for hinges for rear compartment lids of Plymouth, Dodge, DeSoto and Chrysler automobiles to July 1, 1937, Joseph Soss, president, announced last week.

**Starrett Corporation (2-23-36)**—The PWA has announced its acceptance of a \$7,556,000 bid by a subsidiary of this company for erection of additions to Teneyck houses.

**Studebaker Corporation (1-10-36)**—The company reported last week that dealers in the United States sold 5,348 passenger cars and trucks in July, bringing the total for the first seven months of the year to 48,512, exceeding each of the three previous full years. Total retail deliveries in 1933 were 39,551; in 1934, 42,917, and in 1935, 43,436.

**Sunray Oil Corporation (8-7-36)**—Reynolds & Co. and Ames Emerich & Co., Inc., have offered an issue of 50,000 shares of 5½ per cent \$50-par cumulative preferred stock of the company at \$50 a share. The offering was made subject to prior subscription by holders of the common stock of the corporation.

The net proceeds from the sale of the stock will be about \$2,324,000, of which \$675,000 will be used to pay off the first mortgage notes of its subsidiary, the Sunray Oil Company; \$1,530,000 for drilling seventeen wells, and \$119,000 for general corporate purposes.

**Swift & Co. (7-3-36)**—Major holdings of the company in public stockyard market companies were ordered sold today under provisions of the Packers' Consent Decree of 1920.

Harry S. New, former Postmaster General, who was appointed trustee of the holdings on June 16, 1932, when the company made its last unsuccessful plea for an extension of time in which to divest itself of its holdings in companies not engaged directly in meat packing, obtained court approval of the sale of the holdings for \$6,279,737.

Judge Jennings Bailey in the Federal District Court in Washington gave his approval of the sale to the United Stockyards Corporation, after Mr. New exhibited the contract for the sale. Seven stockyards companies are involved in the order. They are the Sioux City Stockyards Company, Milwaukee Stockyards Company, Portland Stockyards Company, South San Francisco Union Stockyards Company, Brighton Stockyards Company, St. Paul Union Stockyards Company and the Fort Worth Stockyards Company.

The Union Stockyards Corporation was incorporated in Delaware last month after John Dewitt of Chicago, formerly of New York, had made arrangements for the sale of the Swift holdings. The capitalization of the corporation is not disclosed, but it was said in the petition that it would apply for registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than Sept. 21.

Consummation of the sale will mark the end of the government's fight against the "Big Five" of the packing industry. Its court battle against Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Wilson and Libby ended in the famous Consent Decree of 1920.

**Tennessee Corporation (7-31-36)**—Details of the proposed acquisitions of the Ducktown Chemical and Iron Company by the company were disclosed Monday in applications to list additional securities, approved by the committee on stock list of the New York Stock Exchange.

The company listed \$1,600,000 of 6 per

cent Series C debentures due in 1944, with which it plans to acquire all assets of the Ducktown company except its cash on hand and outstanding accounts. The Ducktown company will receive \$1,000,000 of the bonds and \$620,000 in cash; the latter to be realized by the Tennessee Corporation from the sale of its bonds, as well as an additional amount of cash equal to the value of the inventories transferred. The buyer will assume none of the seller's liabilities except certain sales contracts and contracts for services.

**Wilson & Co. (7-26-35)**—See item under Swift & Co. regarding sale of stockyards.

**Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp.**—A plan of recapitalization for the company to take care of dividend accumulation on Class A and Class B preferred issues is being developed, it was announced last week by H. C. Beaver, president, in a letter to stockholders. As of July 1, 1936, dividend accumulations on the Class A preferred amounted to \$31.50 a share and on the Class B preferred to \$27 a share.

## RAILROADS

**Allegheny Corporation (5-8-36)**—Holders of \$2,295,000 of the company's 5 per cent bonds have withheld their assent to the company's plan of reorganization, it was indicated in data made public by the New York Stock Exchange last week. The statement showed that this amount of the bonds had not been stamped as having been placed in assent to the plan, compared with \$22,092,000 of the bonds which have been stamped.

The corporation, which formerly was the top company in the Van Sweringen holding structure, defaulted on interest on the bonds.

A plan of reorganization was subsequently declared operative, but discharge of the company from bankruptcy, it was learned, awaits disposition of a claim by the New York Trust Company for its services as depository for the \$5 of 1950 deposited in favor of the reorganization.

**Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad (1-24-36)**—A finding by officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the road requires \$1,435,000 to \$4,294,000 for rehabilitation is expected in informed circles to provide an obstacle to speedy reorganization of the company. The company has been in bankruptcy since April, 1933.

Three representatives of the engineering section of the bureau of valuation of the commission inspected the C. & E. I. properties from April 3 to 16 last, their survey covering tracks, terminals and rolling stock. The engineers found that the company should spend \$360,180 on deferred maintenance and \$1,075,000 on new equipment or a total of \$1,435,000, if it were to continue to move traffic satisfactorily.

Further, the engineers estimated that, if traffic returned to the 1930 level, the company should expend \$599,800 on deferred maintenance and \$3,695,000 on new equipment, a total of \$4,294,000. Examination of the company's records showed that its traffic was about 67 per cent of what it was in 1930.

**Chicago Great Western Railway (7-24-36)**—The Interstate Commerce Commission has continued until Dec. 5 an order which, in effect, restrains Keeshin Motor Express of Chicago and the road from establishing joint rates for motor-rail transportation between the East and points in the Midwest.

Originally, the commission decreed that effectiveness of the new rates be postponed until Sept. 6 in order that it might investigate their effect on public interest. The commission, however, has made known that the extra time would be necessary to complete the investigation.

Under the proposed rates, Keeshin trucks would carry shipments from points of origin to stations on the Chicago Great Western. The trucks then would be loaded on flat cars, transported to points near their final destination, and then again would take to the highway to deliver the goods to consignees.

**Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway (8-14-36)**—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced last week that on Oct. 6, when a hearing would be opened on a proposed reorganization plan for the road, evidence also will be taken upon a separate proposal of bondholders of the Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad for reorganization of that line.

The Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana is a subsidiary of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

**Erie Railroad Company (5-8-36)**—See item under New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R.

**Florida East Coast Railway (4-24-36)**—The road, now in receivership, filed last week with the Interstate Commerce Commission an application to abandon 125 miles

## New York Real Estate Securities Exchange

UNLISTED CERTIFICATES  
Week ended Friday, Aug. 14, 1936.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
\$2,000—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. \$½, ¾, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, 20½, 21, 21½, 22, 22½, 23, 23½, 24, 24½, 25, 25½, 26, 26½, 27, 27½, 28, 28½, 29, 29½, 30, 30½, 31, 31½, 32, 32½, 33, 33½, 34, 34½, 35, 35½, 36, 36½, 37, 37½, 38, 38½, 39, 39½, 40, 40½, 41, 41½, 42, 42½, 43, 43½, 44, 44½, 45, 45½, 46, 46½, 47, 47½, 48, 48½, 49, 49½, 50, 50½, 51, 51½, 52, 52½, 53, 53½, 54, 54½, 55, 55½, 56, 56½, 57, 57½, 58, 58½, 59, 59½, 60, 60½, 61, 61½, 62, 62½, 63, 63½, 64, 64½, 65, 65½, 66, 66½, 67, 67½, 68, 68½, 69, 69½, 70, 70½, 71, 71½, 72, 72½, 73, 73½, 74, 74½, 75, 75½, 76, 76½, 77, 77½, 78, 78½, 79, 79½, 80, 80½, 81, 81½, 82, 82½, 83, 83½, 84, 84½, 85, 85½, 86, 86½, 87, 87½, 88, 88½, 89, 89½, 90, 90½, 91, 91½, 92, 92½, 93, 93½, 94, 94½, 95, 95½, 96, 96½, 97, 97½, 98, 98½, 99, 99½, 100, 100½, 101, 101½, 102, 102½, 103, 103½, 104, 104½, 105, 105½, 106, 106½, 107, 107½, 108, 108½, 109, 109½, 110, 110½, 111, 111½, 112, 112½, 113, 113½, 114, 114½, 115, 115½, 116, 116½, 117, 117½, 118, 118½, 119, 119½, 120, 120½, 121, 121½, 122, 122½, 123, 123½, 124, 124½, 125, 125½, 126, 126½, 127, 127½, 128, 128½, 129, 129½, 130, 130½, 131, 131½, 132, 132½, 133, 133½, 134, 134½, 135, 135½, 136, 136½, 137, 137½, 138, 138½, 139, 139½, 140, 140½, 141, 141½, 142, 142½, 143, 143½, 144, 144½, 145, 145½, 146, 146½, 147, 147½, 148, 148½, 149, 149½, 150, 150½, 151, 151½, 152, 152½, 153, 153½, 154, 154½, 155, 155½, 156, 156½, 157, 157½, 158, 158½, 159, 159½, 160, 160½, 161, 161½, 162, 162½, 163, 163½, 164, 164½, 165, 165½, 166, 166½, 167, 167½, 168, 168½, 169, 169½, 170, 170½, 171, 171½, 172, 172½, 173, 173½, 174, 174½, 175, 175½, 176, 176½, 177, 177½, 178, 178½, 179, 179½, 180, 180½, 181, 181½, 182, 182½, 183, 183½, 184, 184½, 185, 185½, 186, 186½, 187, 187½, 188, 188½, 189, 189½, 190, 190½, 191, 191½, 192, 192½, 193, 193½, 194, 194½, 195, 195½, 196, 196½, 197, 197½, 198, 198½, 199, 199½, 200, 200½, 201, 201½, 202, 202½, 203, 203½, 204, 204½, 205, 205½, 206, 206½, 207, 207½, 208, 208½, 209, 209½, 210, 210½, 211, 211½, 212, 212½, 213, 213½, 214, 214½, 215, 215½, 216, 216½, 217, 217½, 218, 218½, 219, 219½, 220, 220½, 221, 221½, 222, 222½, 223, 223½, 224, 224½, 225, 225½, 226, 226½, 227, 227½, 228, 228½, 229, 229½, 230, 230½, 231, 231½, 232, 232½, 233, 233½, 234, 234½, 235, 235½, 236, 236½, 237, 237½, 238, 238½, 239, 239½, 240, 240½, 241, 241½, 242, 242½, 243, 243½, 244, 244½, 245, 245½, 246, 246½, 247, 247½, 248, 248½, 249, 249½, 250, 250½, 251, 251½, 252, 252½, 253, 253½, 254, 254½, 255, 255½, 256, 256½, 257, 257½, 258, 258½, 259, 259½, 260, 260½, 261, 261½, 262, 262½, 263, 263½, 264, 264½, 265, 265½, 266, 266½, 267, 267½, 268, 268½, 269, 269½, 270, 270½, 271, 271½, 272, 272½, 273, 273½, 274, 274½, 275, 275½, 276, 276½, 277, 277½, 278, 278½, 279, 279½, 280, 280½, 281, 281½, 282, 282½, 283, 283½, 284, 284½, 285, 285½, 286, 286½, 287, 287½, 288, 288½, 289, 289½, 290, 290½, 291, 291½, 292, 292½, 293, 293½, 294, 294½, 295, 295½, 296, 296½, 297, 297½, 298, 298½, 299, 299½, 300, 300½, 301, 301½, 302, 302½, 303, 303½, 304, 304½, 305, 305½, 306, 306½, 307, 307½, 308, 308½, 309, 309½, 310, 310½, 311, 311½, 312, 312½, 313, 313½, 314, 314½, 315, 315½, 316, 316½, 317, 317½, 318, 318½, 319, 319½, 320, 320½, 321, 321½, 322, 322½, 323, 323½, 324, 324½, 325, 325½, 326, 326½, 327, 327½, 328, 328½, 329, 329½, 330, 330½, 331, 331½, 332, 332½, 333, 333½, 334, 334½, 335, 335½, 336, 336½, 337, 337½, 338, 338½, 339, 339½, 340, 340½, 341, 341½, 342, 342½, 343, 343½, 344, 344½, 345, 345½, 346, 346½, 347, 347½, 348, 348½, 349, 349½, 350, 350½, 351, 351½, 352, 352½, 353, 353½, 354, 354½, 355, 355½, 356, 356½, 357, 357½, 358, 358½, 359, 359½, 360, 360½, 361, 361½, 362, 362½, 363, 363½, 364, 364½, 365, 365½, 366, 366½, 367, 367½, 368, 368½, 369, 369½, 370, 370½, 371, 371½, 372, 372½, 373, 373½, 374, 374½, 375, 375½, 376, 376½, 377, 377½, 378, 378½, 379, 379½, 380, 380½, 381, 381½, 382, 382½, 383, 383½, 384, 384½, 385, 385½, 386, 386½, 387, 387½, 388, 388½, 389, 389½, 390, 390½, 391, 391½, 392, 392½, 393, 393½, 394, 394½, 395, 395½, 396, 396½, 397, 397½, 398, 398½, 399, 399½, 400, 400½, 401, 401½, 402, 402½, 403, 403½, 404, 404½, 405, 405½, 406, 406½, 407, 407½, 408, 408½, 409, 409½, 410, 410½, 411, 411½, 412, 412½, 413, 413½, 414, 414½, 415, 415½, 416, 416½, 417, 417½, 418, 418½, 419, 419½, 420, 420½, 421, 421½, 422, 422½, 423, 423½, 424, 424½, 425, 425½, 426, 426½, 427, 427½, 428, 428½, 429, 429½, 430, 430½, 431, 431½, 432, 432½, 433, 433½, 434, 434½, 435, 435½, 436, 436½, 437, 437½, 438, 438½, 439, 439½, 440, 440½, 441, 441½, 442, 442½, 443, 443½, 444, 444½, 445, 445½, 446, 446½, 447, 447½, 448, 448½, 449, 449½, 450, 450½, 451, 451½, 452, 452½, 453, 453½, 454, 454½, 455, 455			



of its line extending from Key West to Florida City station. Part of the line for which permission to abandon is requested was damaged by the hurricane which swept the Florida east coast last year.

The line was constructed to make possible a Gulf terminal port which it was planned to use mainly for traffic to Cuba and the West Indies. The line was completed in 1912, and for several years a substantial volume of all classes of export as well as import trade was developed.

With the depression there came a rapid fall in traffic, until in 1934 the traffic was only 25 per cent of what it was in the peak years.

**New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad (9-7-36)**—A banking group headed by Edward B. Smith & Co. have offered to the public a new issue of \$16,000,000 of the road's ten-year 4 per cent collateral trust notes, at par and accrued interest.

Net proceeds from the sale of these notes will be applied by the company to the payment of the following indebtedness: \$10,889,569 to certain banks, being the unpaid balance of sums borrowed by the company from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and evidenced by its note to the RFC purchased by the banks on July 14, 1936; \$3,199,416 notes given to and held by the Railroad Credit Corporation, and \$1,258,108 owing by one of the company's wholly owned subsidiaries, the Nickel Plate Development Company, to Erie Land and Improvement Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Erie Railroad Company.

The new notes will be a direct obligation of the Nickel Plate and will be secured by the pledge of certain collateral with the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, trustee.

**New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. (9-14-36)**—The right to intervene in the reorganization of the road proceedings was granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week to a committee representing the Mutual Savings Bank group, with Myron F. Converse as chairman. The committee represents, according to its brief, 227 banks holding \$38,914,300 worth of the railroad's obligations of various sorts.

Permission was given Monday to the Connecticut Company, which owns the trolley lines of the road, to buy thirty buses of the modern, urban transit type, replacing buses which have become obsolete.

Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks was told by the trolley company's counsel that the new equipment was to be generally spread through the system. The buses will cost \$224,500. The company has been buying this type about six months.

**Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad (7-19-36)**—See item under Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

## UTILITIES

**American & Foreign Power Company, Inc. (2-14-36)**—Item under Electric Bond and Share concerns properties in Chile.

**American Water Works & Electric Co. (3-13-36)**—Directors of the company last week declared a dividend of 20 cents a share on the common stock, payable on Sept. 15, the first payment since one also of 20 cents on May 15, 1935.

Consolidated net income of the company and subsidiaries for the twelve months ended on June 30 was \$4,241,357, after all deductions, equal after preferred dividend requirements to \$1.57 a share on 1,941,945 average no-par common shares, comparing with \$2.713,400, or 87 cents a share on 1,741,008 common shares, in the preceding year. No provision is made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits, which cannot be determined before the end of the year.

**Associated Gas & Electric (8-7-36)**—Merger of the Empire Gas and Electric Company, the Elmira Light, Heat and Power Corporation and the New York Central Electric Corporation with the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation has been approved by the Federal Power Commission. The companies are subsidiaries of the NYPANJ Utilities Company, a member of the company.

In announcing on Monday the commission's approval of the merger, Frank R. McNinch, chairman, said this is the first situation under the Federal Power Act to which the commission deems applicable the spirit and purpose of the act to prevent utility company officials profiting from stock dealings and manipulations in connection with mergers and consolidations of properties.

The order defining the commission's policy in such matters specifies that "in no event shall NYPANJ Utilities Company receive from the surviving operating company as reimbursement for the purchase of any share of the preferred stock, a sum greater than the cost thereof to the said NYPANJ Utilities Company."

**Connecticut Company (5-15-36)**—See item under New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.

**Consolidated Edison Company of N. Y. (7-31-36)**—A protective committee for minority preferred stockholders of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company has been organized, comprising Arthur Gwynne, Charles E. Kimball Jr., John Vanneck and Walter Bree-

lav, with Vincil Harmon, 72 Wall Street, as secretary. New York and Queens is a subsidiary of the company. Counsel are Burke & Burke, New York, and Weissman & Maretz of New Haven.

The committee, said to represent 400 to 500 preferred shares of the Consolidated Edison subsidiary, will continue the efforts recently made to prevent the company from reclassifying the \$100 par non-callable preferred stock into a no-par preferred stock callable at \$105 a share, as approved by the stockholders recently.

**Electric Bond and Share Company (8-14-36)**—A Chilean president and a board of directors, of whom a majority will be Chileans, henceforth will administer the Chilean properties of the company, according to advices from Chile made public last week. These properties now are grouped with the American and Foreign Power Company, Inc., which is controlled by Electric Bond and Share.

**New York and Queens Electric Light and Power (11-22-35)**—See item under Consolidated Edison Company of N. Y.

**New York State Gas and Electric Corporation (7-26-36)**—See item under Associated Gas and Electric.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Abraham & Straus**—Stockholders of company voted last week to amend the certificate of incorporation and to authorize the issuance of \$2,500,000 of 4% per cent preferred stock. At the same time the stockholders ratified an agreement to sell such preferred stock to the Federated Department Stores, Inc.

**Allied Stores Corporation (9-7-36)**—A banking group headed by Lehman Brothers has offered to the public \$4,500,000 of an authorized issue of \$10,000,000 of 4% per cent debenture bonds of the company. The bonds, due on Aug. 1, 1951, were priced at par.

The net proceeds to the corporation, after deduction of underwriting discounts and estimated expenses, will amount to approximately \$4,317,945, of which \$1,500,000 (exclusive of interest) will be applied to the prepayment of the corporation's notes which were issued to obtain funds largely used for the acquisition of all of the capital stock of the Polsky Realty Company.

**Chicago Elevator Properties, Inc. (7-12-35)**—See item under Rosenbaum Grain Corporation in reference to plan of reorganization.

**Commercial Investment Trust Corporation (7-3-36)**—The company is notifying holders of convertible preference stock, optional

Continued on Page 271

## CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIALS

Company.	Net Income. 1936.	1935.	Com. Share Earnings. 1936.	1935.
<b>Aluminum Industries, Inc.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	\$49,468	\$34,999	\$ .49	\$ .35
<b>American Cyanamid Co.</b>				
**June 30 gr.	969,988	855,375	.38	.34
6 mo. June 30.	1,708,003	1,493,680	.68	.59
<b>American Machine &amp; Foundry.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	518,668	507,105	.52	.51
<b>American Safety Razor Corp.</b>				
June 30 gr.	300,715	268,452	1.72	1.53
6 mo. June 30.	592,253	532,866	3.39	3.04
<b>American Seating Co.</b>				
**June 30 gr.	120,519	118,398	...	...
6 mo. June 30.	123,439	127,890	...	...
<b>American Writing Paper Co.</b>				
June 30 gr.	440,187	50,534	...	...
6 mo. June 30.	122,485	126,015	...	...
<b>Anaconda Copper Mining.</b>				
**June 30 gr.	3,019,105	2,864,161	.35	.33
6 mo. June 30.	5,827,425	5,214,882	.67	.60
<b>Armstrong Cork Co.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	1,676,400	1,523,296	1.38	1.26
<b>Artloom Corp.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	14,167	3,431	...	...
<b>Associates Investment Co.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	1,281,278	986,231	2.94	2.20
<b>Atlas Plywood Corp.</b>				
Yr. June 30.	136,783	24,916	1.04	.19
<b>Berghoff Brewing Corp.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	242,410	60,587	.89	.22
<b>Best &amp; Co.</b>				
6 mo. July 31.	508,546	426,830	1.67	1.40
<b>Caterpillar Tractor Co.</b>				
17 mo. July 31.	5,349,150	3,359,703	2.64	1.78
12 mo. July 31.	9,938,754	4,633,513	4.22	2.46
<b>Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	370,198	1,924,810	p1.50	.60
<b>Columbian Carbon Co.</b>				
**June 30 gr.	816,294	715,034	1.52	1.33
6 mo. June 30.	1,843,305	1,502,492	3.43	2.79
<b>Congress Cigar Co., Inc.</b>				
June 30 gr.	38,281	55,888	.12	.18
6 mo. June 30.	23,199	23,064	.07	.07
<b>Consolidated Biscuit Co.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	211,216	119,848	.65	.37
<b>Consolidated Oil Corp.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	7,029,374	...	.49	...

Company.	Net Income. 1936.	1935.	Com. Share Earnings. 1936.	1935.
<b>Crown Cork &amp; Seal Co., Inc.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	1,036,562	735,176	2.19	1.40
<b>Dunhill International, Inc.</b>				
v6 mo. June 30.	*55,391	*120,373	...	...
<b>Duplan Silk Corp.</b>				
Yr. May 31.	417,348	414,816	1.02	1.01
<b>Eastman Kodak Co.</b>				
24 wk. June 13.	8,081,870	7,048,951	3.51	3.05
<b>Economy Grocery Stores Corp.</b>				
Yr. June 27.	205,815	182,169	1.71	1.52
<b>Electrographic Corp.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	176,672	175,286	1.30	1.29
<b>First National Stores, Inc.</b>				
June 27 gr.	928,078	731,459	1.08	.84
<b>Gar Wood Industries, Inc.</b>				
June 30 gr.	454,992	...	.57	...
<b>Gemmer Manufacturing Co.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	194,744	...	b1.44	...
<b>General Outdoor Advertising.</b>				
June 30 gr.	1358,300	1170,726	...	...
6 mo. June 30.	1,101,366	189,298	...	...
<b>General Realty &amp; Utilities Corp.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	14,607	*59,973	...	...
<b>Goodrich (R. F.) Co.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	2,727,606	1,553,040	1.47	.45
<b>Goodyear Tire &amp; Rubber Co.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	3,598,683	2,404,778	.62	p3.19
<b>Grand Rapids Varnish Corp.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	83,933	...	.63	...
<b>Greyhound Corp.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	1,426,086	1,434,610	h2.25	h2.48
12 mo. June 30.	4,511,572	...	7.20	...
<b>Hancock Oil of California.</b>				
Yr. June 30.	412,256	258,685	c1.89	c1.19
<b>Heileman Brewing Co.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	170,170	127,359	.56	.42
<b>Hoe (R.) &amp; Co.</b>				
June 30 gr.	32,314	*58,958	...	...
9 mo. June 30.	5,962	*338,253	...	...
<b>Intercontinental Rubber Co.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	*7,208	*60,856	...	...
<b>International Cigar Machinery.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	629,756	618,635	1.05	1.03
<b>International Nickel Co. of Can.</b>				
June 30 gr.	9,070,187	5,420,615	.59	.34
6 mo. June 30.	17,456,974	10,338,242	1.13	.64
<b>International Paper &amp; Power.</b>				
June 30 gr.	665,217	*865,415	x.74	...
6 mo. June 30.	262,542	*1,934,411	x.29	...
<b>Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	182,740	...	1.88	...
<b>Jewel Tea Co., Inc.</b>				
28 wk. July 11.	875,851	604,987	3.13	2.16
52 wk. July 11.	1,807,350	1,145,169	6.45	4.09
<b>Kayser (Julius) &amp; Co.</b>				
Yr. June 30.	645,842	408,085	1.51	.93
<b>Lamson &amp; Sessions Co.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	110,051	*104,340	...	...
<b>Life Savers Corp.</b>				
**June 30 gr.	271,682	253,751	.77	.72
6 mo. June 30.	426,180	414,922	1.21	1.18
<b>Loblau Groceries, Ltd.</b>				
4 wk. July 25.	43,638	31,015	...	...
8 wk. July 25.	96,967	80,993	...	...
<b>Loudon Packing Co.</b>				
Yr. June 30.	188,368	...	.52	...
<b>Mission Corp. (Correction).</b>				
**June 30 gr.	128,791	...	.09	...
6 mo. June 30.	396,581	...	.28	...
<b>National Enameling &amp; Stamping Co.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	80,552	94,011	.70	.82
<b>National Rubber Machinery Co.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	*31,167	26,536	...	...
<b>Park Utah Consolidated Mines.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	*15,105	...	...	...
<b>Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	188,301	...	.31	...
<b>Pfeiffer Brewing Co.</b>				
June 30 gr.	132,185	278,034	.34	.71
6 mo. June 30.	211,007	452,425	.54	1.16
12 mo. June 30.	692,935	...	1.77	...
<b>Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.</b>				
Yr. May 31.	908,984	1,537,395	1.65	2.80
<b>Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	224,096	183,767	.25	.21
<b>Porto Rican American Tobacco Co.</b>				
June 30 gr.	*108,184	*68,884	...	...
6 mo. June 30.	*214,258	*163,261	...	...
<b>Rainier Pulp &amp; Paper Co.</b>				
Yr. Apr. 30.	771,649	743,509	c3.46	c3.33
<b>Remington Rand, Inc.</b>				
June 30 gr.	443,959	478,704	.12	.14
<b>Republic Petroleum Co.</b>				
June 30 gr.	32,298	...	.10	...
6 mo. June 30.	88,443	*10,373	.27	...
<b>Sears &amp; Roebuck Aircraft Corp.</b>				
4 mo. Apr. 30.	*3,905	...	...	...
<b>Silver King Coalition Mines.</b>				
June 30 gr.	205,248	64,433	.17	.05
6 mo. June 30.	411,612	121,377	.34	.09
12 mo. June 30.	712,053	...	.58	...
<b>Standard Oil Co. of Kansas.</b>				
**June 30 gr.	82,881	*145,634	.57	...
6 mo. June 30.	129,757	15,310	.89	.10
<b>Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	22,015,537	13,191,166	1.45	.87

Company.	Net Income. 1936.	1935.	Com. Share Earnings. 1936.	1935.
<b>The Fair.</b>				
6 mo. July 31.	21,466	*74,532	p.61	...
<b>Thermoid Co.</b>				
June 30 gr.	97,517	38,560	.15	p1.26
12 mo. June 30.	136,583	106,725	.11	p3.51
12 mo. June 30.	121,349	*83,557	p3.99	...
<b>Truscon Steel Co.</b>				
gJune 30 gr.	386,414	*3,461	...	...
12 mo. June 30.	320,216	*161,538	...	...
<b>Union Tank Car.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	821,706	607,454	.70	.52
<b>United Air Lines Transport Corp.</b>				
June 30 gr.	222,625	85,891	.21	.08
12 mo. June 30.	133,246	*243,788	...	...
12 mo. June 30.	125,087	...	.12	...
<b>United Biscuit Co. of Amer.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	593,420	361,662	1.20	.68
<b>United Engineering &amp; Fdry. Co.</b>				
g6 mo. June 30.	1,293,231	552,703	1.55	.64
g12 mo. June 30.	2,348,367	887,119	2.80	1.01
<b>U. S. Distributing Corp.</b>				
**June 30 gr.	*16,381	*6,372	...	...
6 mo. June 30.	18,706	24,023	p.19	p.24
<b>Universal Pictures Co., Inc.</b>				
13 wk. May 2.	*71,393	*564,699	...	...
26 wk. May 2.	*233,095	*837,424	...	...
<b>Vanadium Corp.</b>				
6 mo. June 30.	41,838	*270,181	.11	...
<b>Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.</b>				
13 wk. May 30.	578,527	505,107	.12	.11
39 wk. May 30.	2,554,772	371,592	.60	.02
<b>Westvaco Chlorine Prods. Corp.</b>				
12 mo. June 27.	614,106	597,941	1.61	1.56

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.
Amer. W. W. & Elec. Co.				
g12 mo. June 30.	4,241,357	2,713,400	j1.57	h.87
Cincinnati Street Railway Co.:				
7 mo. July 31.	175,176	92,823	.36	.19
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.:				
12 mo. June 30.	6,990,545	5,290,591	...	...
Columbia Gas & Electric Co.:				
June 30 qr. ...	2,349,976	2,635,346	.05	.07
6 mo. June 30.	8,717,755	7,716,963	.44	.36
12 mo. June 30.	12,945,118	9,957,510	.51	.26
Duquesne Light Co.:				
12 mo. Jun. 30.	10,704,462	9,826,965	p38.92	p35.77
Interborough Rapid Transit:				
Yr. June 30. ...	7,798,371	7,084,859	...	...
Kansas City Power & Light Co.:				
12 mo. June 30.	3,814,776	3,367,161	p95.37	p84.18
Kansas City Public Service Co.:				
7 mo. July 31. ...	4,522	*282,594	...	...
12 mo. July 31. ...	*103,412	*419,682	...	...
Louisville Gas & El. Co. of Del.:				
12 mo. June 30.	1,690,799	1,325,322	...	...
Market Street Railway Co.:				
12 mo. June 30	175,620	21,663	p1.51	p.18
Mississippi River Power Co.:				
12 mo. June 30.	1,658,180	1,536,490	p20.13	p18.66
Mountain States Power Co.:				
12 mo. June 30.	205,749	16,200	...	...
Northern States Power Co. (Del.):				
6 mo. June 30.	2,955,834	2,783,614	...	...
12 mo. June 30.	5,529,839	4,976,337	...	...
Pacific Gas & Electric:				
12 mo. Jun. 30.	22,938,850	18,153,431	2.37	1.60
Philadelphia Co.:				
12 mo. June 30.	8,902,319	6,969,288	1.00	.60
Public Service Co. of Oklahoma & Subs.:				
4 mo. Apr. 30.	446,157	...	...	...
Southern California Gas Co.:				
12 mo. June 30.	3,008,561	2,500,907	...	...
Southern Colorado Power Co.:				
12 mo. June 30.	170,064	170,079	...	...
Southwestern Gas & Electric Co.:				
June 30 qr. ...	437,582	269,861	...	...
6 mo. June 30.	779,137	502,897	...	...
Southwestern Light & Power Co.:				
June 30 qr. ...	37,112	6,906	...	...
6 mo. June 30.	186,068	73,790	...	...
Union Elec. Lt. & Pwr. of Ill.:				
g12 mo. Jun. 30.	2,520,044	2,487,256	...	...
Union Electric Light & Pwr. Co. of Mo.:				
12 mo. June 30.	6,867,200	5,282,072	q52.82	q40.63
Wisconsin Gas & Electric Co.:				
g12mo. Jun. 30.	609,287	314,685	...	...
Wisconsin Power & Light Co.:				
June 30 qr. ...	278,677	97,665	...	...
6 mo. June 30.	549,470	249,914	...	...

RAILROADS				
	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.
Alabama Great Southern R. R.:				
6 mo. June 30.	370,250	*33,187	w1.65	...
Alton Railroad:				
7 mo. July 31.	*959,458	1,732,558	...	...
Ann Arbor R. R.:				
6 mo. June 30.	*72,440	13,624	...	...
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Ry. Sys.:				
6 mo. June 30.	*526,422	1,424,398	...	p1.15
Atlantic Coast Line R. R.:				
6 mo. June 30.	300,678	*450,409	.36	...
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.:				
6 mo. June 30.	*1,981,278	*2,496,157	...	...
International-Great Northern R. R.:				
6 mo. June 30.	*1,431,508	*1,124,516	...	...



Company.	Net Income.	Com. Share
1936.	1935.	Earnings.
Kansas City Southern Rwy.:		
6 mo. June 30. 210,448	*774,147	1.00
Louisville & Nashville R. R.:		
6 mo. June 30. 3,304,018	1,465,021	2.82 1.25
Nashville, Chatt. & St. Louis Rwy.:		
6 mo. June 30. *280,711	*476,874	
New York Central R. R. Co.:		
6 mo. June 30. 360,864	*1,160,013	.07
Pennsylvania R. R.:		
6 mo. June 30. 11,763,894	*10,126,169	.89 .77
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R.:		
6 mo. June 30. 1,832,052	1,340,521	2.12 1.55
Pittsburgh & West Virginia Rwy.:		
6 mo. June 30. 205,407	14,673	.68 .05
Pittston Co.:		
**June 30 qtr. *656,988	*750,193	
6 mo. June 30. *581,328	*1,118,737	
Reading Co.:		
6 mo. June 30. 2,944,465	2,587,038	1.10 .85
Southern Pacific Co.:		
6 mo. June 30. 113,912	*3,323,895	.03
Southern Rwy. Co.:		
6 mo. June 30. 46,103	*2,545,610	p.07
Union Pacific R. R. System:		
6 mo. June 30. 2,976,519	3,573,848	.44 .71
Western Pacific R. R. Co.:		
6 mo. June 30. *2,105,579	*1,427,371	

†Not available. \*Net loss. †Profit before Federal taxes. b On Class B stock. c On combined Class A and Class B shares. g Report subject to audits and year-end adjustments. h On shares outstanding at close of respective periods. j On average number of shares. p On preferred stock. q On combined preferred and ordinary shares under participating provisions of the shares. v Estimated. w Profit before Federal, State and other taxes. x On 7% preferred stock. \*\*Indicated quarterly earnings as shown by comparison of company's reports for first quarter of fiscal year and the six-month period. ††Indicated earnings as compiled from company's quarterly reports.

## RAILROAD EARNINGS AND STATEMENTS

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	1936.	1935.
June net income.....	\$2,289,533	\$2,321,949
Six months' net loss.....	526,422	11,424,398
Cash, June 30.....	27,220,316	30,460,691
Current assets.....	56,085,928	56,875,471
Current liabilities.....	24,912,006	21,609,968
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	29,597,955	28,033,746
June gross.....	314,142	386,700
Net operating income.....	2,608	68,142
Deficit after charges.....	58,053	8,838
Six months' gross.....	3,431,436	3,827,042
Net operating income.....	892,603	1,334,124
Surplus after charges.....	544,327	961,944
June net loss.....	324,184	145,773
Six months' net loss.....	1,701,530	516,746
Cash, June 30.....	5,700,841	4,212,642
Current assets.....	10,270,878	9,089,908
Current liabilities.....	4,431,278	4,337,483
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	5,880,960	6,878,258
Funded debt due within six months.....	400,000	400,000
Chesapeake & Ohio		
Cash, June 30.....	13,055,419	4,564,540
Current assets.....	61,253,461	35,120,195
Current liabilities.....	15,971,306	15,543,356
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	704,235	698,593
Funded debt due within six months.....	25,923,000	1,644,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy		
June gross.....	7,488,032	6,095,979
Net operating income.....	263,655	737,660
Deficit after charges.....	442,378	1,456,542
Six months' gross.....	43,963,246	36,658,488
Net operating income.....	3,221,621	653,027
Deficit after charges.....	942,194	3,542,392
Chicago & Eastern Illinois		
June net loss.....	130,235	190,083
Six months' net loss.....	654,193	854,558
Cash, June 30.....	1,245,117	855,754
Current assets.....	3,143,541	2,495,985
Current liabilities.....	18,597,117	16,772,173
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	180	1,667
Funded debt due within six months.....	38,000	38,000
Chicago Great Western		
June net income.....	44,229	*142,271
Six months' net loss.....	651,059	962,333
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific		
June net loss.....	1,446,568	2,844,769
Six months' net loss.....	9,226,946	10,309,417
Cash, June 30.....	7,660,756	4,969,147
Current assets.....	23,682,058	21,227,382
Current liabilities.....	44,396,142	27,247,986
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	151,819	173,598
Funded debt due within six months.....	2,019,202	6,637,233
Chicago & North Western		
June net loss.....	927,864	1,410,923
Six months' net loss.....	9,062,676	8,814,307
Cash, June 30.....	1,737,636	3,553,138
Current assets.....	22,511,637	22,642,696
Current liabilities.....	91,304,168	83,133,316
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	4,082,556	4,073,701
Funded debt due within six months.....	9,589,000	1,728,000
Clinchfield		
June net loss.....	65,256	95,164
Six months' net loss.....	59,534	363,919

Delaware & Hudson	1936.	1935.
June net loss.....	121,854	96,763
Six months' net loss.....	890,793	1,050,626
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western		
June net loss.....	93,256	250,109
Six months' net loss.....	903,863	853,620
Cash, June 30.....	3,389,402	3,840,680
Current assets.....	8,112,610	8,758,143
Current liabilities.....	6,216,704	6,431,037
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	28,305,534	27,877,561
Denver & Rio Grande Western		
June gross.....	1,768,684	1,453,506
Net operating deficit.....	239,775	126,405
Deficit after charges.....	711,832	600,566
Six months' gross.....	10,940,347	8,779,585
Net operating deficit.....	113,630	123,268
Deficit after charges.....	2,891,424	2,583,610
Detroit & Mackinac		
June gross.....	67,026	51,034
Net operating income.....	8,124	*1,218
Six months' gross.....	305,225	271,840
Net operating income.....	984	*12,499
Erie		
Cash, June 30.....	7,006,825	6,571,656
Current assets.....	20,941,912	19,817,255
Current liabilities.....	31,275,434	25,335,110
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	8,720,337	8,719,831
Funded debt due within six months.....	2,068,280	5,694,038
Florida East Coast		
June net loss.....	388,051	505,652
Six months' net loss.....	479,418	957,432
Great Northern		
Cash, June 30.....	18,711,518	16,525,353
Current assets.....	49,389,669	34,316,756
Current liabilities.....	33,220,518	17,807,539
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	2,270,844	3,435,404
Funded debt due within six months.....	1,468,000	1,159,000
Gulf, Mobile & Northern		
June net income.....	50,124	22,000
Six months' net income.....	217,753	60,714
Illinois Central		
(Excluding Yazoo & Mississippi Valley)		
June net loss.....	435,479	712,962
Six months' net loss.....	2,022,598	2,155,474
Indiana Harbor Belt		
(New York Central)		
June net income.....	138,325	53,378
Six months' net income.....	766,256	630,328
International Great Northern		
(Missouri Pacific)		
June gross.....	963,744	927,271
Net operating deficit.....	15,461	31,021
Six months' gross.....	5,787,032	5,697,451
Net operating deficit.....	29,937	127,015
Long Island		
(Pennsylvania)		
June net income.....	26,022	10,363
Six months' net loss.....	517,031	880,803
Maine Central		
June gross.....	897,408	935,588
Net operating income.....	22,959	175,671
Deficit after charges.....	113,655	132,356
Six months' gross.....	5,985,425	5,809,574
Net operating income.....	382,166	814,751
Deficit after charges.....	401,994	28,473
Minneapolis & St. Louis		
June gross.....	851,774	548,941
Net operating income.....	160,064	*89,867
Six months' gross.....	4,202,888	3,335,546
Net operating income.....	200,533	*246,667
Missouri Pacific		
June net loss.....	978,097	1,694,975
Six months' net loss.....	6,774,512	9,775,857
Cash, June 30.....	7,711,515	5,397,097
Current assets.....	22,836,001	18,583,625
Current liabilities.....	140,946,492	121,425,610
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	1,483,597	1,517,437
Funded debt due within six months.....	1,380,500	1,379,000
Mobile & Ohio		
(Southern)		
June net loss.....	82,778	119,544
Six months' net loss.....	561,744	1,004,402
New York Central		
Cash, June 30.....	30,366,734	22,251,601
Current assets.....	83,428,558	79,328,726
Current liabilities.....	48,907,351	108,786,053
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	47,811,432	51,180,981
Funded debt due within six months.....	2,154,090	17,762,000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis		
June gross.....	3,337,425	2,728,762
Net operating income.....	657,485	505,568
Surplus after charges.....	160,687	*2,389
Six months' gross.....	19,600,644	16,569,708
Net operating income.....	4,157,446	3,023,871
Surplus after charges.....	1,089,037	*42,535
Pennsylvania		
June net income.....	2,805,081	2,864,897
Six months' net income.....	11,763,894	10,126,169
Cash, June 30.....	44,056,378	50,556,483
Current assets.....	124,811,897	132,593,338
Current liabilities.....	82,533,743	61,320,975
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	67,022,382	89,478,001
Funded debt due within six months.....	3,829,000	1,150,000
Pere Marquette		
Cash, June 30.....	3,226,485	1,953,969
Current assets.....	7,926,051	6,254,027
Current liabilities.....	6,376,286	5,615,097
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	27,167	13,863
Funded debt due within six months.....	170,000	170,000
Pittsburgh & West Virginia		
June net income.....	23,327	1,413
Six months' net income.....	205,407	14,673
Cash, June 30.....	321,665	115,735
Current assets.....	936,438	760,049
Current liabilities.....	592,203	8,911,636
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	4,333,163	4,458,163
Funded debt due within six months.....	12,000	

Reading	1936.	1935.
June net income.....	515,202	732,975
Six months' net income.....	2,944,465	2,587,038
Cash, June 30.....	6,649,790	4,813,761
Current assets.....	15,987,224	14,191,962
Current liabilities.....	8,939,607	8,674,292
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	10,568,780	10,737,604
Funded debt due within six months.....	326,000	326,000
Rutland		
(New York Central)		
June net loss.....	3,291	35,196
Six months' net loss.....	197,945	267,928
St. Louis Southwestern		
June gross.....	1,658,098	1,311,590
Net operating income.....	279,016	152,786
Surplus after charges.....	9,211	*102,529
Six months' gross.....	5,227,899	7,802,541
Net operating income.....	1,569,512	1,239,594
Deficit after charges.....	139,278	299,297
Seaboard Air Line		
June net loss.....	725,662	862,182
Six months' net loss.....	3,372,957	3,197,630
Texas & Pacific		
(Missouri Pacific)		
Cash, June 30.....	2,466,257	1,566,952
Current assets.....	8,193,979	6,204,521
Current liabilities.....	3,156,423	2,960,678
Investment in stocks, bonds, &c.....	87,540	89,849
Funded debt due within six months.....	438,000	438,000
Union Pacific		
Gross six months to June 30.....	65,681,095	57,386,738
Operating expenses.....	51,340,185	44,865,898
Taxes.....	6,301,417	5,315,418
Other charges.....	3,074,476	2,984,840
Income from transportation operations.....	4,965,017	4,220,590
Income from investments, &c.....	5,616,826	6,882,488
Total income.....	10,581,843	11,103,068
Fixed and other charges.....	7,605,324	7,529,220
Net income all sources.....	2,976,519	3,573,848
Virginian		
Cash, June 30.....	3,641,817	4,277,460
Current assets.....	8,178,288	6,672,233
Current liabilities.....	3,947,315	1,856,537
Investment in stocks, bonds, &c.....	36,107	536,107
Western Maryland		
Cash, June 30.....	2,663,801	2,115,375
Current assets.....	5,661,013	4,591,565
Current liabilities.....	2,374,304	2,842,642
Investments in stocks, bonds, &c.....	563,919	663,371
Funded debt due within six months.....	862,000	172,000
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley		
June net income.....	13,391	252,002
Six months' net loss.....	330,752	972,259
†Loss. †Income. †Other than those of affiliated companies.		

## PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Ltd.	1936.	1935.
(Figures are in pesetas)		
June gross.....	\$9,298,421	\$9,224,632
*Balance after expenses.....	5,654,842	5,755,668
Six months' gross.....	62,202,217	61,291,218
*Balance after expenses.....	39,411,622	38,719,814
*Before depreciation, interest, amortization, &c.		
California Oregon Power Company		
Year ended June 30:		
Operating revenues.....	4,185,213	3,828,859
Net earnings before depreciation.....	2,501,691	2,102,907
Net income after depreciation.....	774,724	364,122
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company		
Year ended June 30:		
Gross.....	25,817,676	23,528,753
Net after Federal taxes.....	11,592,596	10,126,599
*Net income.....	6,990,545	5,290,591
*After interest, amortization, depreciation, &c.		
Duquesne Light Company		
Year ended June 30:		
Operating revenues.....	26,139,028	25,661,642
*Net earnings after depreciation.....	14,276,092	13,674,257
Net income.....	10,704,462	9,826,965
*Includes other income.		
Erie Lighting Company		
Year ended June 30:		
Gross revenues.....	1,609,401	1,571,396
Net income after depreciation.....	161,546	173,589
Kansas City Public Service Company		
July.....	520,304	499,009
*Net loss.....	47,605	67,462
Seven months' gross.....	3,903,543	3,595,380
*Net income.....	4,522	1282,594
Twelve months' gross.....	6,577,312	6,128,970
*Net loss.....	103,412	419,682
*After taxes, depreciation, interest, &c.		
†Loss.		
Louisville Gas and Electric Company		
(Delaware)		
Year ended June 30:		
Operating revenues.....	10,788,890	10,084,840
*Net earnings after depreciation.....	4,595,453	4,359,818
Net income.....	1,690,799	1,325,322
*Includes other income.		
Market Street Railway Company		
Year ended June 30:		
Operating revenues.....	7,427,886	7,176,411
*Net earnings after depreciation.....	697,519	566,248
Net income.....	175,820	21,863
*Includes other income.		

Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company			
	1936.	1935.	
Year ended June 30:			
Operating revenues.....	27,969,830	26,380,775	
Net earnings before Federal income tax.....	8,190,409	7,310,444	
Total income.....	8,216,105	7,335,727	
*Net income.....	2,102,110	1,559,225	
*After depreciation, interest, amortization, &c.			
Mississippi River Power Company (Includes Missouri Transmission Company)			
Year ended June 30:			
Gross.....	3,799,990	3,629,325	
Net after taxes.....	2,816,030	2,704,578	
*Net income.....	1,658,180	1,536,490	
*After interest, depreciation, &c.			
Mountain States Power Company			
Year ended June 30:			
Operating revenues.....	3,452,652	3,077,170	
Net earnings before depreciation.....	1,160,167	958,433	
Net income after depreciation.....	205,749	16,200	
Northern States Power Company (Delaware)			
Year ended June 30:			
Operating revenues.....	33,802,362	32,372,670	
Net earnings before depreciation.....	14,638,095	13,989,898	
Total income.....	14,742,430	14,088,731	
Balance after depreciation.....	11,842,430	11,198,731	
Net income.....	5,529,839	4,976,337	
Balance after preferred dividends.....	460,991	*92,511	
*Deficit.			
Northern States Power Company (Wisconsin)			
Year ended June 30:			
Operating revenues.....	29,399,686	28,341,021	
*Net earnings after depreciation.....	10,507,676	10,104,808	
Net income.....	5,161,985	4,847,952	
*Includes other income.			
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company (Excludes subsidiaries)			
June gross.....	5,188,287	4,698,735	
Net operating income.....	1,097,668	943,230	
Six months' gross.....	30,414,669	27,655,224	
Net operating income.....	5,916,931	5,474,848	
Philadelphia Company			
Year ended June 30:			
Operating revenues.....	49,292,025	46,925,015	
Net earnings before depreciation.....	24,319,142	22,810,361	
Total income.....	24,545,214	23,009,508	
Balance after depreciation.....	17,554,085	16,007,320	
*Net income.....	8,902,319	6,969,288	
*Before underlying dividends and minority interest.			
Postal Telegraph Land Line System			
June gross.....	2,051,850	1,815,328	
Net loss.....	46,034	167,954	
Six months' gross.....	11,547,194	10,946,527	
Net loss.....	727,488	943,974	
San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company			
Year ended June 30:			
Operating revenues.....	7,734,766	7,149,270	
*Net earnings after depreciation.....	2,008,067	2,098,056	
Net income.....	1,323,896	1,179,347	
*Includes other income.			
Shawinigan Water and Power Company			
Six months ended June 30:			
Gross revenue.....	6,658,489	6,276,715	
Net earnings.....	3,687,194	3,586,114	
*Net income.....	1,647,631	1,558,459	
*Before depreciation and income taxes.			
Southern California Gas Company			
Year ended June 30:			
*Net income.....	3,008,561	2,500,907	
*Before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.			
Southern Colorado Power Company			
Year ended June 30:			
Operating revenues.....	2,036,888	1,862,988	
Net income after depreciation.....	170,064	170,079	
Union Electric Light and Power Company of Illinois			
Year ended June 30:			
Gross.....	3,997,106	3,967,556	
*Net income.....	2,520,044	2,487,256	
*After depreciation, interest, amortization, &c.			
Union Electric Light and Power Company of Missouri			
Year ended June 30:			
Gross.....	28,963,207	27,015,467	
Net after taxes.....	16,505,281	14,965,816	
*Net income.....	6,867,200	5,282,072	
*After depreciation, interest, amortization, preferred dividends, minority interests, &c.			
Wisconsin Gas and Electric Company			
Year ended June 30:			
Gross.....	5,927,170	5,691,457	
Net after Federal income taxes.....	1,311,154	1,056,417	
*Net income.....	609,287	314,685	
*After interest, amortization, depreciation, &c.			
Wisconsin Public Service Corporation			
Year ended June 30:			
Operating revenues.....	7,548,127	7,067,480	
Net earnings before depreciation.....	3,187,591	2,781,162	
Net income after depreciation.....	883,919	568,899	
CHAIN STORE SALES			
Schiff Company			
	1936	1935.	P. C. Chge.
July.....	\$1,051,595	\$966,201	+ 8.2
Seven months.....	7,108,896	6,920,825	+ 2.6



## Business Statistics

## TRANSPORTATION (27)

	1934	1935	P. C. Departure From (1931-35) Ave.
Week ended Aug. 8:			
Total carloadings	728,293	614,609	+18.5
Grain & gr. prod.	46,451	40,239	+15.4
Coal and coke	122,974	101,968	+20.6
Forest products	35,199	24,884	+41.5
Manuf. products	454,746	400,610	+13.5
Year to Aug. 8:			
Total carloadings	20,892,261	19,051,098	+9.7
Grain & gr. prod.	1,134,604	1,051,322	+6.9
Coal and coke	4,289,625	3,699,890	+15.9
Forest products	983,913	750,711	+31.1
Manuf. products	13,274,831	12,607,997	+5.3
Freight car surplus, July 1-14	156,869	480,509	+11.1
P. C. of freight cars serviceable July 1	85.4	87.2	-2.1
P. C. of locomotives serviceable July 1	79.6	81.4	-2.2
Gross revenue, year to July 1	\$1,872,928,867	\$1,685,339,162	+11.1
Expenses, year to July 1	1,486,016,789	1,363,531,008	+9.0
Taxes, year to July 1	148,668,143	137,885,790	+7.8
Rate of return on property investmt:			
Year to July 1:			
Eastern Dist.	2.94	5.75	-48.9
Southern Dist.	2.07	5.75	-64.0
Western Dist.	1.21	5.75	-79.0
Total U. S.	2.22	5.75	-61.4

## FAILURES

	Week Ended— Aug. 13, 1936	Aug. 6, 1936	Year to Date
Trade Groups:			
Manufacturing	26	20	1,105
Wholesale	25	19	608
Retail	85	82	3,962
Construction	2	12	311
Commercial service	11	12	320
Total U. S.	149	145	6,306
1935	197	213	7,552
Geographical Divisions:			
New England	14	19	654
Middle Atlantic	56	54	2,471
South Atlantic	14	11	392
South Central	8	10	525
Central East	29	16	1,068
Central West	8	12	389
Western	4	6	141
Pacific	16	17	666
Total U. S.	149	145	6,306

## PER CENT CHANGES IN ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT FROM CORRESPONDING WEEKS OF PREVIOUS YEAR (7)

	1936: Week Ended— Aug. 15, 1936	Aug. 8, 1936	July 25, 1936	July 18, 1936
New Eng.	+14.7	+15.9	+12.7	+12.2
Mid. Atl.	+13.3	+14.0	+10.9	+9.7
Cent. Reg.	+17.1	+16.5	+18.2	+18.2
West. Cent.	+13.1	+7.4	+10.6	+15.7
South States	+18.7	+15.5	+18.4	+17.4
Rocky Mts.	+12.8	+15.0	+16.0	+17.5
Pac. Coast.	+8.6	+10.6	+9.5	+12.6
Entire U. S.	+14.3	+14.3	+14.2	+14.5

## AVERAGE DAILY CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (18)

	Week Ended— Aug. 15, 1936	Aug. 8, 1936	July 25, 1936	July 18, 1936
(These figures do not include "hot," or illegally produced oil)				
Bur. of Mines				
Calif.	60,700	55,800	57,700	57,700
North	60,550	60,800	56,800	56,800
West Cent.	26,450	26,650	25,800	25,800
West	179,850	179,450	150,050	150,050
East Cent.	60,250	59,550	47,450	47,450
East	431,250	430,150	436,750	436,750
Southwest	86,800	84,550	57,800	57,800
Coastal	257,200	256,400	186,800	186,800
Total	1,154,700	1,163,050	1,153,150	1,019,250

Oklahoma	575,500	601,450	532,300	504,650
Kansas	166,500	170,350	139,650	142,500
North La.	188,500	79,800	85,100	25,550
Coast. La.	31,200	152,550	151,900	118,850
Arkansas	31,200	29,300	29,200	30,300
Eastern	110,800	112,250	108,850	104,950
Michigan	32,400	31,600	31,850	47,150
Wyoming	38,600	38,500	40,750	36,550
Montana	13,900	16,850	17,000	11,250
Colorado	4,700	5,000	4,900	4,200
New Mex.	70,100	78,200	78,050	53,550
California	550,000	591,600	591,100	609,900
Tot. U. S.	2,936,900	3,070,400	2,963,800	2,708,650

Excluding Michigan. Effective August.

## COAL AND COKE PRODUCTION (5)

	Week Ended— Aug. 15, 1936	Aug. 8, 1936	Aug. 1, 1936
(Thousands of net tons)			
Bituminous coal:			
Total	7,528	7,402	4,922
Daily average	1,255	1,234	820
Anthracite (Penn.):			
Total	550	1,100	433
Daily average	92	183	72
Beche coke:			
Total	28	30	11
Daily average	5	5	2

## DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS (1)

	Reported in Rwy. Age of: Aug. 15, 1936	Aug. 8, 1936	Aug. 1, 1936
Locomotives	3,000	3,000	3,000
Freight cars	3,000	3,000	3,000
Passenger cars	3,000	3,000	3,000
Struct. stl. (tons)	3,000	3,000	3,000
Rails (tons)	3,000	3,000	3,000

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## TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

	July 31, 1936	June 30, 1936	July 31, 1935
General and special accounts. Receipts:			
Internal revenue:			
Income tax	\$38,120,834	\$310,210,352	\$23,192,505
Miscellaneous internal revenue	20,807,757	163,851,659	164,634,111
Processing tax	2,063	9,335,181	19,061,968
Customs	31,580,452	32,121,514	29,711,393
Miscellaneous receipts	22,375,665	13,696,448	42,278,970
Total receipts	\$293,886,770	\$520,215,153	\$278,908,944
Expenditures:			
General:			
Departmental	39,217,702	34,715,117	39,789,597
Public buildings	1,517,963	2,166,774	963,007
Public highways	5,954,210	5,056,382	
River and harbor work	8,550,995	5,443,649	5,242,903
Panama Canal	902,512	694,357	1,565,466
Postal deficiency	2,527,758	26,000,000	\$425
Railroad Retirement Act	84,711	103,383	
Social Security Act	11,891,563	3,994,546	
Retirement funds	50,245,363		44,823,413
National defense	71,726,371	68,014,724	48,138,762
Veterans' pensions and benefits:			
Veterans Administration	48,834,861	48,535,593	47,070,042
Adjusted service certificate fund	30,116,051	1,673,492,532	100,000,000
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	56,579	79,579	24,161,611
Agriculture, Department of			
Aug. 24, 1935	10,899,655	14,127,329	
Agricultural contract adjustments	29,971,277	51,420,709	
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act	630,583	311,104	
Emergency conservation work	1,899,158		
Farm Credit Administration	116,374	8,416,000	\$64,394
Tennessee Valley Authority	59,662	3,790,314	
Debt charges:			
Interest	5,039,400	10,603,500	54,872,550
Refunds	9,882,836	131,527,711	7,732,944
Refunds	5,091,557	3,095,737	5,853,873
Total, general	\$335,206,458	\$2,091,589,340	\$380,149,350
Recovery and relief:			
Agricultural aid:			
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	\$3,929,829	\$13,028,158	7,779,698
Commodity Credit Corporation	\$67,213,954	\$19,306,143	115,863,270
Farm Credit Administration	\$2,883,718	\$1,149,670	2,627,810
Federal Land Banks	1,656,948	3,472,053	5,739,898
Relief:			
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	4,600,570	283,591	61,081,089
Civil Works Administration	31,753	46,818	64,765
Emergency conservation work	30,312,238	31,677,412	51,948,364
Department of Agriculture, relief	78,438	115,549	651,005
Public works:			
Boulder Canyon project	1,828,099	1,088,781	1,648,540
Loans and grants to States, municipalities, &c.	29,537,915	45,550,435	14,418,683
Loans to railroads	739,345	\$3,723,504	4,390,133
Public highways	30,031,831	24,301,576	28,883,448
River and harbor work	13,476,816	15,291,717	9,886,460
Rural Electrification Administration	316,322	338,106	30,712
Works Progress Administration	162,051,064	177,076,188	41,888
Other public works	36,922,264	43,154,291	28,508,730
Aid to home owners:			
Home-loan system	2,501,079	811,959	6,410,085
Emergency housing	2,883,389	620,510	2,316,456
Federal Housing Administration	1,615,189	1,107,192	975,532
Resettlement Administration	13,350,248	17,126,044	1,081,571
Subsistence homesteads		\$320,000	413,724
Miscellaneous:			
Export-import banks of Washington	\$443,244	\$1,729	2,589,649
Administration for Industrial Recovery	2,040	\$1,804	1,080,177
Reconstruction Finance Corporation—direct			
loans and expenditures	\$175,572,577	\$72,023,193	\$4,863,085
Tennessee Valley Authority			\$3,818,134
Total, recovery and relief	\$81,902,185	\$255,515,022	\$347,385,728
Total expenditures	\$417,108,643	\$2,347,104,362	\$727,535,078
Excess of expenditures	\$123,221,874	\$1,817,889,209	\$448,626,134
Excess of receipts			
Summary:			
Excess of expenditures	123,221,874	1,817,889,209	448,626,134
Less public debt retirements	10,603,500	10,603,500	54,872,550
Excess of expenditures (excluding public debt retirements)	\$118,182,474	\$1,807,285,709	\$393,753,584
Trust accounts, increment on gold, &c., excess of receipts (—) or expenditures (+)	+11,707,742	+24,020,872	+96,807,385
Less national banknote retirements	13,595,975	12,294,165	19,406,160
Total excess of expenditures	\$116,294,240	\$1,819,012,415	\$471,154,808
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in general fund balance	-451,042,496	-323,087,962	-52,277,906
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the public debt	-334,748,256	\$2,142,100,378	+\$418,876,903
Public debt at beginning of month	33,778,543,494	31,636,443,116	28,700,892,625
Public debt at end of month	\$33,443,795,238	\$33,778,543,494	\$29,119,769,527
Trust accounts, increment on gold, &c.:			
Total receipts	28,839,315	34,951,905	22,947,393
Total expenditures	40,547,056	58,972,477	119,781,778
Including Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. †Including Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. ‡Excess of credits (deduct). †Payable from processing taxes on farm products or advances from the Treasury to be deducted from processing taxes.			

## NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES (†Eighteen States)

	July, '36	July, '35	% of
Number			
Gen. Motors (total)	42,412	44.4	30,920
Chevrolet	28,940	30.3	21,049
Pontiac	4,747	5.0	3,946
Olds	4,634	4.8	3,977
Buick	3,652	3.8	1,626
La Salle	234	2.4	244
Cadillac	205	2.1	87
Chrysler (total)	22,839	23.9	18,376
Plymouth	14,012	14.7	11,596
Dodge	6,323	6.6	4,863
Chrysler	1,449	1.5	1,174
De Soto	1,055	1.1	743
Ford (total)	22,680	23.7	23,595
Ford	22,337	23.4	23,565
Lincoln	348	3.0	901
Hudson (total)	2,822	3.0	1,996
Terraplane	2,352	2.5	1,460
Hudson	470	5.0	536
Nash (total)	1,410	1.5	1,334
La Fayette	743	8.0	653
Nash	667	7.0	681
Studebaker	1,348	1.4	1,059
Packard	1,255	1.3	1,017
Graham	416	4.4	376
Willis	216	2.2	153
Reo	99	1.0	86
Auburn (total)	80	1.1	135
Auburn	45	1.0	135
Cord	35	0.4	2
Hupp	13	0.0	169
Pierce-Arrow	9	0.0	21
Miscellaneous	31	0.0	11
Total	95,630	100.0	79,257

Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

## NEW COMMERCIAL CAR REGISTRATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

	June, 1936.	May, 1936.	June, 1935.
Gen. Motors (total).	21,865	24,488	18,477
Chevrolet	19,045	21,443	17,576
G. M. C.	2,820	3,045	801
Ford	16,930	17,971	17,385
Chrysler (total)	8,101	8,792	4,988
Dodge	7,777	8,507	4,911
Plymouth	324	285	87
International	6,151	6,704	4,710
Diamond T	5	5	5
White (total)	599	719	570
White	464	541	220
Indiana	135	178	38
Mack	427	440	403
Reo	325	396	139
Studebaker	320	368	218
Federal	287	275	178
Terraplane	262	240	108
Willys	239	235	286
Rockway	137	168	113
Stewart	113	113	113
Autocar	96	109	73
Sterling	28	16	16
Miscellaneous	311	399	260
Total	56,851	62,183	48,241



# 12 INDEX OF ORDERS FOR MACHINE TOOLS AND FORGING MACHINERY (5) (1923-25=100)

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Jan.	53.0	46.9	25.0	76.8	93.6	158.4
Feb.	66.3	29.7	12.0	72.7	75.8	180.2
Mar.	83.2	25.9	10.6	68.7	89.0	150.5
Apr.	83.3	32.6	12.9	65.5	93.8	179.7
May	69.2	30.0	21.9	65.6	104.8	169.9
June	58.3	29.4	31.6	50.5	130.2	184.1
July	48.7	20.0	42.7	49.6	171.2	214.6
Aug.	56.9	22.4	45.5	59.2	179.8	...
Sep.	44.4	23.3	44.2	51.7	114.3	...
Oct.	35.3	21.7	53.2	62.7	147.1	...
Nov.	40.3	25.3	65.6	74.9	140.9	...
Dec.	53.6	28.3	100.0	94.5	140.5	...

For figures back to the beginning of 1929, see THE ANNALIST of Sept. 14, 1934, page 390.

# 13 COTTON CONSUMPTION BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS (Average daily seasonally adjusted data. In running bales)

1935.	Boston.	Atlanta.	Rich- mond.	Total U. S.
January	3,250	6,145	9,081	20,700
February	2,938	5,812	8,715	19,240
March	2,618	5,579	8,129	17,330
April	2,387	5,523	7,570	16,870
May	2,450	5,529	7,835	17,460
June	2,362	4,857	7,562	16,000
July	2,391	5,366	8,100	17,280
August	2,218	5,151	8,228	16,720
September	2,482	5,817	9,018	18,730
October	2,827	6,583	9,609	20,660
November	2,716	6,284	8,979	19,570
December	2,979	7,135	10,013	22,000

1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
January .....	2,840	7,393	10,229
February .....	2,582	6,531	9,379
March .....	2,389	6,742	9,833
April .....	2,568	6,960	10,182
May .....	2,580	6,582	9,790
June .....	2,935	6,805	11,051
July .....	3,623	8,248	12,604

†Includes some districts not separately shown

Includes some districts not separately shown.

# 14 COTTON MOVEMENT (5) (Thousands)

	Consumed.	Milli- bales.	Ware- houses.	Total.	Spindles Active During Month.
1935.					
Jan.	551	1,192	8,946	10,138	25,155
Feb.	480	1,161	8,355	9,516	24,917
Mar.	482	1,116	7,788	8,901	24,574
Apr.	468	1,062	7,203	8,265	23,854
May	470	975	6,581	7,556	23,041
June	384	885	6,069	6,954	22,703
July	391	789	5,739	6,528	22,312
Aug.	408	645	5,893	6,538	22,047
Sept.	449	717	7,149	7,866	22,684
Oct.	552	1,074	8,482	9,556	23,193
Nov.	506	1,446	8,630	9,976	23,194
Dec.	498	1,427	8,387	9,814	22,072
1936.					
Jan.	591	1,435	7,844	9,279	23,324
Feb.	517	1,404	7,248	8,652	23,337
Mar.	549	1,334	6,570	7,904	23,176
Apr.	577	1,190	6,020	7,210	23,124
May	530	1,091	5,237	6,328	22,829
June	556	987	4,526	5,513	22,957
July	603	898	3,924	4,822	23,250

# 15 CRUDE RUBBER (29) (Long Tons)

	Imports.	Consumption.	Stocks End of Month.
1935.			
January	42,059	47,103	390,997
February	35,383	43,187	382,304
March	44,041	42,620	383,185
April	43,545	44,247	375,157
May	26,866	41,101	366,934
June	38,340	36,156	379,790
July	46,880	135,917	135,917
August	38,665	39,242	377,272
September	34,569	37,553	369,649
October	34,356	42,436	367,763
November	28,826	42,778	349,750
December	34,596	42,942	334,532
Total	448,116	497,150	...
1936.			
January	31,292	48,504	320,242
February	35,219	36,746	319,816
March	37,451	42,703	335,758
April	40,365	51,897	311,906
May	35,600	50,482	297,177
June	41,902	52,636	293,114
July	35,847	48,127	294,841

# 16 COST OF LIVING (22) (1923=100)

	All Items.	Food.	Hous- ing.	Cloth- ing.	Fuel and Light.	Sum- mery.
1935.						
Jan.	81.6	81.1	66.9	76.9	87.1	93.0
Feb.	82.4	83.5	67.4	76.3	87.1	93.0
Mar.	82.4	83.3	67.9	76.0	87.1	93.0
Apr.	83.2	85.4	68.7	75.4	86.1	93.0
May	82.9	85.1	69.6	75.0	83.1	92.5
June	82.7	84.2	69.9	74.5	83.7	92.7
July	82.6	83.3	70.5	74.4	83.7	93.1
Aug.	83.0	83.7	71.5	74.2	84.0	93.1
Sept.	83.5	84.8	72.1	74.3	84.7	93.1
Oct.	83.9	85.2	72.7	74.4	86.2	93.4
Nov.	84.3	86.1	73.0	74.5	86.6	93.4
Dec.	84.8	87.2	73.4	74.6	86.7	93.4
1936.						
Jan.	84.8	86.9	73.9	74.5	86.7	93.4
Feb.	84.4	85.7	74.1	74.1	87.1	93.5
Mar.	84.1	84.3	74.7	74.0	87.1	93.7
Apr.	84.3	84.3	75.9	73.8	86.6	93.7
May	84.6	85.0	77.1	73.6	84.6	93.6
June	84.0	80.0	77.6	73.3	84.5	93.6
July	86.1	89.2	78.1	73.0	84.5	93.7

Food and sundries series in process of revision. New figures will be published when available.

# 17 STEEL SCRAP PRICES (23) (Per ton. at Pittsburgh)

	1936.	1935.	1934.
Aug. 14, Aug. 7, Aug. 16, 1936.			
Heavy melting, aver- of daily quotations.	\$15.65	\$15.40	\$12.95

# 18 RETAIL VALUE OF DOMESTIC GASOLINE CONSUMPTION

	Price.	Consumption.	Value.	Price.	Consumption.	Value.
1926.				1925.		
January	\$1.90	877	\$5,402	\$1.80	557	\$4,211
February	1.95	871	5,495	2.06	564	4,880
March	2.01	899	5,901	2.16	543	4,926
April	2.07	899	6,034	2.12	651	5,797
May	2.17	741	6,753	2.14	624	5,609
June	2.24	726	6,830	2.18	631	5,777
July	2.24	691	6,501	2.20	637	5,886
August	2.23	741	6,940	2.10	609	5,371
September	2.14	706	6,553	1.92	620	4,739
October	2.14	706	6,831	1.86	629	4,914
November	2.07	715	6,216	1.85	626	4,864
December	2.04	754	6,460	1.88	633	4,998

	1928.	1927.	1926.
January	1.68	843	5,948
February	1.69	857	6,083
March	1.73	850	6,176
April	1.77	815	6,059
May	1.79	851	6,398
June	1.79	890	6,691
July	1.82	903	6,903
August	1.87	919	7,218
September	1.88	927	7,341
October	1.88	968	7,801
November	1.85	958	7,285
December	1.83	977	7,509

	1930.	1929.	1928.
January	1.71	1,067	7,663
February	1.65	1,089	7,547
March	1.59	1,098	7,332
April	1.63	1,160	7,941
May	1.68	1,122	7,917
June	1.66	1,052	7,335
July	1.65	1,093	7,574
August	1.64	1,055	7,267
September	1.58	1,145	7,598
October	1.53	1,059	6,805
November	1.50	1,081	6,810
December	1.47	1,043	6,439

	1932.	1931.	1930.
January	1.29	1,072	5,808
February	1.29	1,068	5,786
March	1.30	1,063	5,804
April	1.35	1,006	5,704
May	1.38	955	5,535
June	1.41	1,039	6,153
July	1.42	1,039	6,197
August	1.39	1,039	6,066
September	1.30	1,037	5,662
October	1.27	1,036	5,526
November	1.30	1,033	5,640
December	1.27	1,024	5,462

	1934.	1933.	1932.
January	1.42	1,134	6,763
February	1.40	1,097	6,450
March	1.39	1,098	6,410
April	1.36	1,050	5,998
May	1.40	1,134	6,668
June	1.43	1,100	6,607
July	1.41	1,098	6,499
August	1.39	1,094	6,479
September	1.39	1,074	6,270
October	1.27	1,190	6,347
November	1.21	1,195	6,073
December	1.27	1,146	6,113

	1936.	1935.	1934.
January	1.40	1,314	7,726
February	1.42	1,130	6,739
March	1.41	1,274	7,542
April	1.41	1,235	7,314
May	1.41	1,236	7,320
June	1.39	1,149	6,708
July	1.39	1,205	7,035
August	1.39	1,205	7,035
September	1.37	1,160	6,675
October	1.37	1,160	6,675
November	1.37	1,230	7,077
December	1.37	1,268	7,285

Consumption in millions of gallons; value in thousands of dollars.

# 19 CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED IN 37 STATES (3) (Millions of dollars)

	Public Work and Utility.	Resi- dential.	Non- residential.	Total.	Public Work and Utility.	Resi- dential.	Non- residential.	Total.
1935.								
January	44.4	22.4	33.0	99.8	2.18	1.18	1.85	5.07
February	27.8	16.6	30.6	75.0	1.86	.90	1.51	3.89
March	46.3	32.2	44.6	123.0	1.84	1.22	1.51	4.36
April	40.5	42.3	41.5	124.3	1.48	1.43	1.50	4.22
May	31.4	44.9	50.4	126.7	1.13	1.53	1.72	4.30
June	39.1	49.8	59.0	148.0	1.84	2.06	2.28	5.28
July	53.9	43.4	57.0	159.2	2.07	1.90	1.86	5.76
August	69.5	40.5	58.5	168.6	2.38	1.57	2.13	6.12
September	76.1	41.8	49.4	167.4	2.51	1.68	1.95	6.54
October	86.3	55.1	59.2	200.6	2.80	1.85	2.51	7.53
November	80.3	39.7	68.1	188.1	3.65	1.54	3.20	8.41
December	94.5	45.1	124.5	264.1	4.46	1.99	6.02	12.81

	1936.	1935.	1934.
January	76.9	37.4	90.5
February	48.3	31.2	62.6
March	62.3	55.3	81.5
April	73.4	67.2	94.3
May	78.3	70.3	82.3
June	80.4	73.6	79.1
July	128.6	72.1	96.1

# 20 UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX (6) (1926=100)

	Farm Prod- ucts.	Foodstuffs.	Hides and Leather.	Textile Prod- ucts.	Fuel and Lighting.	Metals and Metal Build-
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## NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY BUSINESS INDEX

	Freight Car Loadings Misc.	Other	Steel Mill Activity	Electric Power Production	Automobile Production	Lumber Production	Cotton Mill Activity	Combined Index
Effective weights	18	7	25	20	10	10	10	100
Adjusted weights	19	.08	.10	.49	.03	.06	.05	1.00
1935.								
Aug. 17.....	75.8	83.1	74.6	97.1	63.4	74.0	98.5	87.4
1936.								
Jan. 4.....	83.1	100.7	78.6	98.7	104.5	77.4	117.7	94.7
Jan. 11.....	92.7	92.5	84.9	97.7	114.2	86.6	112.8	95.6
Jan. 18.....	93.9	88.3	77.5	97.5	110.8	83.2	107.9	94.1
Jan. 25.....	84.6	89.7	76.5	98.3	100.7	79.9	109.4	92.4
Feb. 1.....	83.1	98.5	71.7	99.0	99.9	82.9	103.4	92.5
Feb. 8.....	81.7	98.5	70.9	98.9	81.4	78.8	108.9	91.6
Feb. 15.....	82.3	105.4	70.0	99.1	87.0	73.0	107.4	91.9
Feb. 22.....	81.0	99.3	71.9	99.9	70.8	70.1	109.5	91.3
Feb. 29.....	88.2	101.3	73.0	98.2	72.8	72.3	103.4	92.0
Mar. 7.....	89.5	94.2	73.8	97.1	92.1	77.9	102.0	92.0
Mar. 14.....	89.8	86.5	77.5	97.8	97.2	78.7	103.0	92.4
Mar. 21.....	84.3	79.9	78.1	96.0	102.4	77.3	100.5	89.9
Mar. 28.....	88.4	84.9	81.0	96.1	102.6	76.4	103.0	91.6
Apr. 4.....	89.7	86.1	99.6	99.6	104.7	72.4	107.9	94.6
Apr. 11.....	86.9	94.4	90.3	100.4	105.0	72.8	107.4	95.3
Apr. 18.....	90.5	95.0	93.6	97.7	113.1	77.3	106.9	95.4
Apr. 25.....	93.7	94.3	92.3	98.8	115.2	77.2	109.9	96.6
May 2.....	91.4	92.4	93.2	99.3	113.2	77.0	104.9	96.0
May 9.....	92.2	91.4	91.2	100.4	114.1	81.6	106.4	96.8
May 16.....	91.7	94.6	92.8	100.3	112.7	81.8	107.4	97.1
May 23.....	92.9	92.9	92.3	106.0	106.0	80.7	107.9	96.4
May 30.....	92.3	96.5	92.3	101.2	107.4	82.0	121.2	96.5
June 6.....	93.3	94.0	94.9	100.2	102.2	84.3	118.2	97.9
June 13.....	91.6	92.2	98.3	101.0	101.1	80.7	116.7	97.8
June 20.....	92.3	92.5	104.5	101.7	102.6	82.8	117.7	99.2
June 27.....	91.2	96.5	105.4	101.9	100.6	83.1	121.7	99.6
July 4.....	93.1	99.2	111.3	103.6	105.1	93.1	1123.6	1102.4
July 11.....	92.2	98.8	110.6	103.2	102.4	83.9	1129.1	1101.6
July 18.....	98.8	98.5	104.9	100.9	106.7	79.8	112.2	1101.3
July 25.....	92.2	99.2	105.2	104.0	103.1	84.9	1123.2	1101.3
Aug. 1.....	92.5	99.2	111.7	103.9	121.5	81.3	1135.5	1102.9
Aug. 8.....	191.7	198.5	111.0	103.6	128.0	187.4	1139.9	1103.2
Aug. 15.....	90.3	98.9	105.2	105.1	104.1	86.4	135.5	102.2

Revised index. Back figures will be furnished on request.

## RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Week Ended:	U. S.	Steel	Indep.	Total	Week Ended:	Amer.	Iron and	Steel	N. Y.	Week Ended:	Amer.	Iron and	Steel	N. Y.
1935.					1935.					1935.				
Aug. 19.....	41	55	50%		Aug. 12.....	48.1			49	Aug. 17.....	51			49
Aug. 26.....	41	57	50%		Aug. 19.....	48.8			51	Aug. 24.....	52%			51
1936.					1936.					1936.				
Mar. 2.....	60	55			Feb. 24.....	52.9			54	Feb. 25.....	55			54
Mar. 9.....	50	61			Mar. 2.....	53.5			56	Mar. 3.....	56			55
Mar. 16.....	52	63			Mar. 9.....	55.8			57	Mar. 10.....	57			57
Mar. 23.....	43	57	50%		Mar. 16.....	60.0			58	Mar. 17.....	61			62
Mar. 30.....	54	63			Mar. 23.....	63.7			60	Mar. 24.....	64			63
Apr. 6.....	59	66			Mar. 30.....	62.0			62	Mar. 31.....	62			62
Apr. 13.....	62	69			Apr. 6.....	64.5			66	Apr. 7.....	66			66
Apr. 20.....	64	74%			Apr. 13.....	67.9			70	Apr. 14.....	68			68
Apr. 27.....	64	75%			Apr. 20.....	70.4			71	Apr. 21.....	68			72
May 4.....	63%	75			Apr. 27.....	71.2			72	Apr. 28.....	69			72
May 11.....	63%	73%			May 4.....	70.1			70	May 5.....	68			71
May 18.....	62%	74			May 11.....	69.1			70	May 12.....	67%			70
May 25.....	63	72%			May 18.....	69.4			70	May 19.....	68%			70
June 1.....	63%	72%			May 25.....	67.9			69	May 26.....	68			69
June 8.....	64%	73			June 1.....	68.2			70	June 2.....	68			69
June 15.....	65	74%			June 8.....	69.5			71	June 9.....	70			71
June 22.....	66	75%			June 15.....	70.0			72	June 16.....	71			72
June 29.....	66%	75			June 22.....	70.2			72	June 23.....	71			72
July 6.....	61	69			June 29.....	74.0			74	June 30.....	71%			74
July 13.....	61	72			July 6.....	67.2			70	July 7.....	70			70
July 20.....	63	76			July 13.....	69.0			70	July 14.....	69			70
July 27.....	66	77			July 20.....	70.9			72	July 21.....	71			72
Aug. 3.....	67	76			July 27.....	71.5			73	July 28.....	71%			73
Aug. 10.....	67%	75			Aug. 3.....	71.4			72	Aug. 4.....	72			73
Aug. 17.....	66%	74			Aug. 10.....	70.0			71	Aug. 11.....	71			71
Aug. 24.....					Aug. 17.....	72.2			73	Aug. 18.....	72%			73

Capacity operated for five days.

## DEPARTMENT STORE SALES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Week Ended:	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleve.	Richm.	At-lanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne.	Kansas	San Fran.	Total
1935.												
Jan. 62	79	54	77	83	77	78	67	68	66	72	79	76
Feb. 64	78	56	68	86	80	76	65	72	78	83	80	77
Mar. 68	84	66	79	94	91	83	72	76	79	86	79	79
Apr. 64	81	66	89	92	89	84	76	75	74	80	83	75
May 68	82	64	69	98	84	76	68	75	74	75	80	74
June 66	84	69	78	96	84	78	69	77	78	81	86	79
July 69	78	62	72	96	90	78	72	70	76	84	83	80
Aug. 71	83	65	73	108	98	85	76	79	83	88	82	77
Sept. 71	88	72	75	111	97	79	69	76	82	92	84	81
Oct. 71	84	75	75	99	82	78	69	78	79	80	96	78
Nov. 70	86	79	79	90	81	71	71	85	76	84	91	82
Dec. 74	90	70	81	102	93	81	73	82	78	85	88	83
1936.												
Jan. 67	88	57	77	93	90	80	71	72	72	82	81	83
Feb. 74	88	62	86	96	98	87	72	76	80	91	85	83
Mar. 72	90	73	78	100	103	90	75	83	85	91	85	84
Apr. 72	87	69	89	99	96	84	76	81	79	82	89	84
May 73	89	72	83	110	1102	188	75	85	185	191	87	87
June 73	90	74	86	105	103	92	77	87	85	100	94	88
July 76	91	70	84	112	101	90	77	76	81	102	93	91

## PETROLEUM STOCKS AND REFINERY ACTIVITY (18)

Week Ended:	Average Daily Runs	Cracked Gasoline Production	Crude Petroleum	Stocks of Gasoline	Gas and Fuel Oil
1935.					
July 4.....	2,855	76.4	310,728	67,767	104,895
July 11.....	2,870	76.9	309,543	66,646	105,790
July 18.....	2,925	78.6	309,019	66,134	106,999
July 25.....	2,990	80.5	307,178	65,819	107,585
Aug. 1.....	2,930	78.2	307,011	65,836	108,662
Aug. 8.....	2,870	76.5	307,011	65,836	108,662
Aug. 15.....	2,925	78.2	310,728	67,767	104,895

Estimated from U. S. Bureau of Mines data. For reporting companies only. Including both finished and unfinished gasoline.

## EXCESS RESERVES OF MEMBER BANKS (4)

Week Ended:	All Member Banks	New York City	Other Reserve Cities	"Country" Banks
1935.				
June 24.....	2,437.6	915.3	1,079.0	443.4
1936.				
Jan. 3.....	3,023.7	1,395.4	1,090.4	547.0
Feb. 3.....	3,037.8	1,360.1	1,110.5	567.3
March 3.....	2,653.3	1,055.8	1,054.2	543.3
April 3.....	2,509.7	939.9	1,058.3	511.5
May 3.....	2,800.4	1,134.4	1,154.8	511.2
June 3.....	2,591.0	907.7	1,187.0	496.3

Central reserve city banks. Licensed banks only.

## FOREIGN MONEY RATES

Week Ended:	London	Paris	Berlin	Amsterdam	Stockholm	Oslo	Norway	Sweden
1935.								
Jan. 3.....	56	3.00	4.26	56	3.13	4.08		
Feb. 3.....	56	3.00	3.81	56	3.02	3.68		
Mar. 3.....	56	3.00	3.74	56	3.02	3.55		
Apr. 3.....	55	3.00	5.03	55	3.04	4.90		
May 3.....	55	2.92	5.00	56	2.95	5.06		
June 3.....	78	2.88	5.60	81	2.91	6.18		

## FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS (19)

	Aug. 8, 1936	Aug. 1, 1936	Aug. 10, 1935
Grain and grain prod.	46,451	50,970	41,446
Livestock	14,717	15,423	11,286
Coal	114,524	124,672	77,853
Coke	8,450	8,842	5,000
Forest products	35,199	35,719	29,758
Ore	54,206	63,558	32,106
Merchandise, l. c. l.	165,724	163,948	156,029
Miscellaneous freight	289,022	294,419	228,599

Car loadings (total): 728,293 747,551 582,077

Week ended Aug. 15, 1936—Estimated total 741,000; corresponding week in 1935, 615,006.

## RAILROAD EARNINGS (27)

	1936.	1935.	1934.
(Class I Railroads)			
(Thousands)			
June	1936.	1935.	1934.
May	1936.	1935.	1934.
June	1936.	1935.	1934.
Avg. miles oper.	236.8	237.0	238.0
Freight revenue	\$268,542	\$262,727	\$225,759
Passenger revenue	34,845	30,351	31,049
Total oper. rev.	\$303,387	\$293,078	\$256,808
Mainten. of way	\$42,644	\$40,760	\$37,059
Mainten. of equip.	64,138	63,861	56,076
Transpor. exp.	110,703	111,881	101,343
Total oper. exp.	\$217,585	\$215,502	\$194,478
Taxes	26,842	27,404	20,451
Operating income	\$68,960	\$53,329	\$44,329
Net oper. income	\$50,313	\$41,842	\$34,103

## GROSS RAILROAD EARNINGS AND FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS

	1936.	1935.
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**48 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEEKLY**  
All quotations cable rates unless otherwise noted)

Par.	Country and Unit.	Aug. 15, 1936.		Week Ended— Aug. 8, 1936.		Aug. 17, 1935.	
		High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
\$8.2297	ENGLAND (sovereign).....	\$5.02 1/2	\$5.02 1/2	\$5.02 1/2	\$5.01 1/4	\$4.98 1/2	\$4.96 1/2
8.2297	AUSTRALIA (sovereign).....	4.02 1/2	4.02 1/2	4.02 1/2	4.01 1/4	3.98 1/2	3.97 1/2
8.2397	SOUTH AFRICA (sovereign).....	5.02 1/2	5.02 1/2	5.02 1/2	5.01 1/4	4.98 1/2	4.96 1/2
.0634	FRANCE (franc).....	.0659	.0658 1/2	.0659	.0658 1/2	.0664 1/2	.0662 1/2
.06911	ITALY (lira).....	.0789	.0786 1/2	.0790	.0787	.0825	.0822 1/2
.4032	GERMANY (reichsmark).....	.4026	.4022 1/2	.4026	.4020	.4050	.4037
.65057	HOLLAND (florin).....	.6794 1/2	.6788	.6795	.6787 1/2	.6801	.6770
.32669	SPAIN (peseta).....	1.285	1.280	1.355	1.290	1.378	1.373 1/2
1.0331	CANADA (dollar).....	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	.9996	.9993	.9962
.1695	BELGIUM (belga).....	.1862 1/2	.1844 1/2	.1862 1/2	.1855	.1863	.1859
.32669	SWITZERLAND (franc).....	.3263	.3259	.3265	.3258	.3281	.3273
.0220	GREECE (drachma).....	.0094 1/2	.0094	.0094 1/2	.0094 1/2	.0094 1/2	.0094 1/2
.4537	SWEDEN (krona).....	.2591	.2590	.2593	.2585 1/2	.2572	.2559
.4537	DENMARK (krone).....	.2245	.2242	.2246	.2238 1/2	.2228	.2217
.4537	NORWAY (krone).....	.2528	.2524	.2527	.2520	.2507	.2494
.23824	AUSTRIA (schilling).....	.1886	.1886	.1887	.1884	.1903	.1898
.1899	POLAND (zloty).....	.1892	.1891	.1893	.1890	.1901	.1897
.0418	CZECHOSLOVAKIA (crown).....	.0413 1/2	.0413 1/2	.0413 1/2	.0413 1/2	.0417	.0416 1/2
.0298	YUGOSLAVIA (dinar).....	.0231	.0230	.0231	.0230	.0232	.0231
.0748	PORTUGAL (escudo).....	.0460	.0460	.0460	.0459	.0456	.0454
.0101	RUMANIA (leu).....	.0076	.0076	.0076	.0076	.0096	.0088
.2961	HUNGARY (pengo).....	\$1.985	\$1.980	\$1.985	\$1.980	.2985	.2980
.0426	FINLAND (markka).....	.0222 1/2	.0221 1/2	.0222 1/2	.0221 1/2	.0220	.0220
.6180	INDIA (rupee).....	.3799	.3797	.3799	.3797	.3776	.3757
	HONGKONG (silver dollar).....	.3136	.3136	.3131	.3119	.5206	.4930
	SHANGHAI (silver dollar).....	.3026	.3021	.3021	.3019	.3712	.3670
.5000	MANILA (silver peso).....	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.4990	.4990
.9613	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (dollar) Singapore.....	.5310	.5305	.5300	.5295	.5825	.5800
.84396	JAPAN (yen).....	.2944	.2942	.2944	.2938	.2950	.2937
1.6479	COLOMBIA (gold peso).....	.5525	.5525	.5525	.5525	.5081	.5056
1.6335	ARGENTINA (paper peso) free inland.....	.2785	.2780	.2790	.2785	.2695	.2680
.2026	BRAZIL (paper milreis) free inland.....	.0590	.0585	.0590	.0590	.0540	.0535
.2060	CHILE (gold peso).....	.0519	.0519	.0519	.0519	.0519	.0519
.4740	PERU (sol).....	.2525	.2525	.2525	.2525	.2425	.2425
1.7510	URUGUAY (gold peso).....	.5150	.5125	.5125	.5125	.8100	.8075
.8440	MEXICO (silver peso).....	.2788	.2788	.2788	.2788	.2785	.2785

1 Demand rate. 1 Nominal. 1 Free inland.

**49 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES DAILY**  
Cable Transfer Rates

	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 19.
England: High.....	\$5.02 1/2	\$5.02 1/2	\$5.02 1/2	\$5.02 1/2	\$5.03 1/2	\$5.03 1/2
Low.....	5.02 1/2	5.02 1/2	5.02 1/2	5.02 1/2	5.03 1/2	5.03 1/2
Last.....	5.02 1/2	5.02 1/2	5.02 1/2	5.02 1/2	5.03 1/2	5.03 1/2
France: High.....	.0659 1/2	.0658 1/2	.0658 1/2	.0658 1/2	.0658 1/2	.0658 1/2
Low.....	.0658 1/2	.0658 1/2	.0658 1/2	.0658 1/2	.0658 1/2	.0658 1/2
Last.....	.0658 1/2	.0658 1/2	.0658 1/2	.0658 1/2	.0658 1/2	.0658 1/2
Italy: High.....	.0787 1/2	.0787 1/2	.0787 1/2	.0787 1/2	.0787 1/2	.0787 1/2
Low.....	.0787 1/2	.0787 1/2	.0787 1/2	.0787 1/2	.0787 1/2	.0787 1/2
Last.....	.0787 1/2	.0787 1/2	.0787 1/2	.0787 1/2	.0787 1/2	.0787 1/2
Germany: High.....	.4025	.4025	.4024 1/2	.4024 1/2	.4024	.4025
Low.....	.4022 1/2	.4024	.4024	.4024	.4024	.4023
Last.....	.4022 1/2	.4024	.4024	.4024	.4024	.4023
Holland: High.....	.6791	.6792	.6792 1/2	.6792 1/2	.6794	.6795
Low.....	.6788	.6789	.6790	.6790	.6794	.6795
Last.....	.6789	.6791	.6790	.6794	.6794	.6795
Belgium: High.....	.1885 1/2	.1886	.1886	.1886	.1888	.1888 1/2
Low.....	.1884 1/2	.1885 1/2	.1885	.1885	.1886 1/2	.1887
Last.....	.1885	.1885 1/2	.1885	.1885 1/2	.1886	.1887 1/2
Switzerland: High.....	.3260	.3260	.3260 1/2	.3261	.3261	.3261
Low.....	.3259	.3259	.3259 1/2	.3260	.3260	.3259
Last.....	.3259	.3259 1/2	.3259 1/2	.3260	.3260	.3259
Canada: High.....	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Low.....	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Last.....	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Spain: High.....	1.320	1.310	1.310	1.285	1.285	1.285
Low.....	1.2942	1.2943	1.2943	1.2946	1.2946	1.2948
Last.....	1.2943	1.2943	1.2943	1.2946	1.2946	1.2948
Argentina (free inland).....	.2780	.2785	.2785	.2790	.2790	.2905

1 Closing rate. 1 Demand rate. 1 Nominal.

## SOURCES OF DATA

(1) Railway Age. (2) Commercial and Financial Chronicle. (3) The F. W. Dodge Corporation. (4) Federal Reserve Board. (5) United States Department of Commerce. (6) United States Department of Labor. (7) Edison Electric Institute. (8) The Iron Age. (9) American Institute of Steel Construction. (10) Cram's Automotive Reports, Inc. (11) Dun & Bradstreet's. (12) Geological Survey. (13) The Wall Street Journal. (14) Engineering News-Record. (15) American Bureau of Metal Statistics. (16) American Iron and Steel Institute. (17) Alberthaw Company. (18) American Petroleum Institute. (19) American Railway Association. (20) United States Department of Interior. (21) Silk Association of America. (22) National Industrial Conference Board. (23) American Metal Market. (24) Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (25) American Zinc Institute. (26) Association of Life Insurance Presidents. (27) Bureau of Railway Economics. (28) Interstate Commerce Commission. (29) Rubber Manufacturers Association. (30) Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

\*Subject to revision. †Revised.

# Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

	Aug. 13.			Aug. 14.			Aug. 15.			Cal. Wks. Range.			Aug. 17.			Aug. 18.			Aug. 19.		
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
90 Stocks	64.4	63.3	63.4	63.7	62.4	62.6	63.0	62.4	62.6	64.4	62.4	62.6	63.0	61.9	62.2	62.8	62.1	62.4	63.0	62.2	62.6
72 Industrials	210.3	206.8	207.5	208.2	204.0	204.7	206.1	204.2	204.9	210.5	204.0	204.7	205.9	202.8	203.5	205.6	203.3	204.2	206.3	203.6	204.7
4 Steel	37.9	37.2	37.3	37.3	36.7	36.9	37.1	36.9	37.0	37.9	36.4	36.6	37.0	36.4	36.6	36.9	36.6	36.7	37.7	36.7	37.7
4 Motors	120.3	118.1	118.6	120.8	116.4	116.4	117.6	116.6	116.9	123.4	116.4	116.9	117.9	115.7	115.9	117.1	115.7	116.2	117.6	116.4	116.9
5 Motor accessories	55.4	54.3	54.4	54.5	53.8	54.0	54.4	53.7	53.7	55.7	53.7	53.7	54.6	53.9	54.0	54.8	54.2	54.5	54.8	54.2	54.4
3 Aviation	32.9	31.8	31.8	32.6	31.2	31.4	31.8	31.4	31.5	33.9	31.2	31.2	32.0	30.8	31.1	32.8	31.1	31.7	32.4	31.7	31.8
3 Building	64.8	63.4	63.8	63.6	62.6	62.6	62.8	62.4	62.8	65.2	62.4	62.4	63.2	62.0	62.2	63.0	62.6	62.6	63.4	62.8	63.2
4 Chemical	168.8	166.8	166.8	165.8	164.6	164.6	164.4	163.2	164.0	170.1	163.2	163.2	164.0	162.8	163.0	163.4	162.6	163.0	163.6	162.6	163.0
4 Nonferrous metals	70.3	69.3	69.3	69.2	68.3	68.4	70.0	68.4	69.8	70.3	68.3	68.3	69.4	68.2	68.7	69.1	68.3	68.8	68.9	68.2	68.5
4 Foods	42.8	42.1	42.1	42.4	41.9	41.9	42.2	41.8	41.9	43.1	41.8	41.8	42.0	41.6	41.6	41.8	41.5	41.5	42.7	41.6	42.2
4 Tobacco	86.2	85.6	85.6	85.6	85.2	85.6	85.8	85.4	85.4	86.4	85.2	85.2	85.6	85.3	85.6	85.6	85.2	85.2	85.4	85.0	85.2
4 Sugar	41.8	40.6	41.4	41.6	40.4	40.8	41.4	41.0	41.2	41.8	38.4	38.4	41.6	40.8	40.8	41.6	41.0	41.4	42.0	41.4	41.6
2 Electrical equipment	77.1	75.9	76.1	76.1	74.2	74.8	74.8	74.4	74.4	77.9	74.2	74.2	74.2	73.6	73.8	74.6	73.8	73.8	74.6	73.6	73.8
3 Farm equipment	78.8	78.4	78.4	78.0	75.2	75.4	75.6	75.4	75.4	80.4	75.2	75.2	74.6	73.4	73.4	74.6	73.4	73.6	74.6	73.6	73.8
4 Office equipment	37.5	37.0	37.4	37.1	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.4	36.6	38.2	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.0	36.0	36.6	36.0	36.2	36.4	35.9	36.3
4 Railroad equipment	36.5	35.6	35.6	36.1	35.2	35.2	35.6	35.3	35.6	36.5	35.3	35.3	35.7	35.0	35.4	35.7	34.9	35.3	36.1	35.3	35.8
4 Amusement	29.9	29.3	29.4	29.5	28.8	28.8	29.0	28.5	29.0	29.9	28.3	28.3	29.2	28.5	28.6	29.0	28.6	28.7	29.1	28.5	28.7
5 Merchandise	49.1	48.6	48.8	48.8	48.0	48.1	49.0	48.1	48.1	49.2	48.0	48.0	48.5	47.8	47.9	48.2	47.6	47.7	48.5	47.8	48.1
3 Rubber and tire	38.8	38.0	38.2	38.0	37.8	38.0	38.6	37.8	37.8	39.0	37.1	37.1	38.4	37.4	37.8	38.8	37.8	38.2	38.6	38.0	38.4
2 Liquor	37.2	36.6	36.6	36.9	36.3	36.6	36.9	36.6	36.6	37.2	35.9	35.9	37.8	37.2	37.2	37.8	37.2	37.8	37.8	36.9	36.9
4 Standard Oil	33.0	32.3	32.7	33.2	32.4	32.6	32.8	32.6	32.6	33.2	32.1	32.1	32.9	32.0	32.6	32.7	32.3	32.5	32.9	32.5	32.7
4 Independent oil	55.4	54.3	54.3	54.9	54.1	54.3	54.2	53.9	53.9	55.8	53.9	53.9	54.4	53.5	53.9	54.5	54.0	54.3	54.5	53.9	54.1
5 Oils	86.2	85.0	85.1	86.1	85.1	85.6	87.0	86.5	86.5	87.3	86.1	86.1	87.3	86.5	86.5	87.4	86.3	86.8	87.4	86.4	86.8
10 Rails	61.7	60.3	60.4	60.6	58.8	58.9	59.0	58.3	58.6	62.0	58.3	58.3	58.8	57.4	57.6	58.8	57.4	57.7	59.3	57.7	59.1
8 Utilities	30.6	30.0	30.0	30.1	29.5	29.6	29.9	29.5	29.8	31.0	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.3	29.3	29.7	29.3	29.5	29.8	29.4	29.7

Note: These figures are available each day in The New York Daily Investment News.



Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Light face—A—Calendar year 1935 or fiscal year. Full face—A—Calendar year 1934 or fiscal year.

Blank means figures not available.

Full face—1 to 13—Number of months covered by latest interim report.

a—On all classes of preferred.

k—Liquidation. m—Adjusted.

n—Partly cumulative. o—Special.

p—On old and new stock combined.

r—Amount varies. u—in scrip.

t—On common and ctf's combined.

w—Weeks. x—Ex dividend.

y—1-5 share Grand National Films

z—Not computed as no allowance was made for debt service.

\*—Figures under high and low column represent asked and bid prices of Aug. 15.

\*\*Stocks of no par value are indicated as such; all other stocks have par value of \$100, except otherwise indicated.

†Partly extra.

‡Payable in stock.

§Payable in cash or stock.



### Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

[illegible]



## For Calendar Week Ended—

# Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—										Saturday, Aug. 1										
1934			1935			1936			1937			1938			1939			1940		
High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close
Stocks and Bonds																				
Ticker Abbreviation																				
Shares																				
Per Share																				
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Payable																				
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1-5 share Grand National Films  
2- Not computed, as no allowance  
was made for debt service.  
3- Figures under high and low column  
represent asked and bid prices of  
Aug. 15.

x-Liquidation. m-Adjusted.  
n-Partly cumulative. o-Special.  
p-On old and new stock combined.  
r-Amount varies. u-In scrip.  
t-On common and ctsa. combined.  
w-Weeks. x-Ex dividend.

Light face—A—Calendar year 1935 or  
f—Not computed, as results are before  
depreciation and depletion.  
h—On common and preferred combined.  
i—Before depletion. j—Preliminary.

ard Statistics Company of New York  
year 1934 or fiscal year.

Earnings per share as reported by State  
fiscal year. Full face-A-Calendar  
Blank means figures not available.  
Full face-1 to 13-Number of months  
covered by latest interim report.  
a-On all classes of preferred.



**For Calendar Week Ended—**

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**Saturday, Aug. 15**

Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Light face—A—Calendar year 1935 or fiscal year. Full face—A—Calendar year 1934 or fiscal year.  
Blank means figures not available.  
Full face—1 to 13—Number of months covered by latest interim report.  
a—On all classes of preferred.  
b—Parent company only.  
c—On common and Class B combined.  
d—Deficit.  
e—Class A and B stocks combined.  
f—Not computed, as results are before depreciation and depletion.  
g—On common and preferred combined.  
h—Before depletion. j—Preliminary.  
i—Before depletion. k—Ex dividend.  
l—Liquidation. m—Adjusted.  
n—Partly cumulative. o—Special.  
p—On old and new stock combined.  
r—Amount varies. u—in scrip.  
t—On common and cdfs. combined.  
w—Weeks. x—Ex dividend.  
y—1-5 share Grand National Films  
z—Not computed, as no allowance was made for debt service.  
\*—Figures under high and low column represent asked and bid prices of August 16.  
†Partly extra. ‡Plus stock.  
§Payable in stock.  
||Payable in cash or stock.  
••Stocks of no par value are indicated by (np); all other stocks have par values of \$100, except otherwise indicated.



## For Calendar Week Ended—

## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Saturday, Aug. 15

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	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## Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

## Statement of Member Banks

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES

LOANS—	All Reporting				Chicago				New York City			
	Aug. 12, 1936.	Aug. 5, 1936.	Aug. 14, 1936.	Aug. 12, 1936.	Aug. 5, 1936.	Aug. 14, 1936.	Aug. 12, 1936.	Aug. 5, 1936.	Aug. 12, 1936.	Aug. 5, 1936.	Aug. 14, 1936.	Aug. 12, 1936.
On securities:												
To brokers & dealers:												
In New York:	\$909	\$915	\$853				\$1	\$862	\$868	\$814		
Outside New York:	210	214	165	37	\$40	28	74	75	57			
To others:	2,019	2,020	2,071	141	141	157	696	692	723			
Total:	\$3,138	\$3,149	\$3,089	\$178	\$181	\$186	\$1,632	\$1,635	\$1,594			
Acceptances and commercial paper:	321	321	311	20	20	22	116	121	129			
Loans on real estate:	1,146	1,147	1,138	15	15	15	132	133	122			
Loans to banks:	64	59	83	5	5	7	32	33	36			
Other loans:	3,683	3,640	3,220	348	340	237	1,253	1,238	1,175			
Total:	\$5,214	\$5,167	\$4,752	\$388	\$380	\$281	\$1,533	\$1,525	\$1,462			
Total all loans:	\$8,352	\$8,316	\$7,841	\$566	\$561	\$467	\$3,165	\$3,160	\$3,056			

INVESTMENTS—												
U.S. Govt. obligations:	\$9,380	\$9,442	\$7,849	\$1,120	\$1,124	\$910	\$3,856	\$3,853	\$3,089			
Obligations fully guaranteed by U.S. Govt.:	1,277	1,271	1,020	91	92	82	446	458	355			
Other securities:	3,315	3,316	3,082	301	302	266	1,129	1,120	1,058			
Total investments:	\$13,972	\$14,029	\$11,951	\$1,512	\$1,518	\$1,258	\$5,431	\$5,431	\$4,502			

TOTAL LOANS AND INVESTMENTS	\$22,324	\$22,345	\$19,792	\$2,078	\$2,079	\$1,725	\$8,596	\$8,621	\$7,558			
Reserve with F.R. Bk.	\$4,855	\$4,786	\$4,239	\$567	\$573	\$494	\$2,290	\$2,355	\$2,276			
Cash in vault:	383	368	332	32	30	36	50	54	42			
Bills with domes. bks.	2,408	2,443	2,105	197	194	217	71	75	97			
Other assets—net:				70	69	79	451	459	511			
Demand dep., adju'd.	14,752	14,681	13,094	1,497	1,507	1,338	6,240	6,229	5,634			
Time deposits:	5,021	5,015	4,880	444	434	415	562	571	502			
Government deposits:	821	822	560	101	101	29	191	191	250			
Interbank deposits:												
Domestic banks:	5,958	6,001	4,901	651	652	511	2,314	2,425	2,036			
Foreign banks:	414	417	272	6	6	4	373	376	248			
Borrowings:	3					1	2					
Other liabilities:				223	223	226	1,428	1,427	1,451			
Capital account:												
Except banks:												

## Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

ASSETS.	Combined Fed. Res. Banks—				N. Y. Federal Res. Bank—			
	Aug. 19, 1936.	Aug. 12, 1936.	Aug. 5, 1936.	Aug. 21, 1936.	Aug. 19, 1936.	Aug. 12, 1936.	Aug. 5, 1936.	Aug. 21, 1936.
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury:	\$8,255,038	\$8,225,038	\$6,441,513	\$3,145,667	\$3,220,518	\$2,737,074		
Redemption fund—F. R. notes:	13,070	13,720	20,705	1,627	1,753	1,149		
Other cash:	282,433	289,980	227,630	71,201	74,215	48,718		
Total reserves:	\$8,550,541	\$8,538,738	\$6,689,848	\$3,218,496	\$3,296,486	\$2,786,941		
Bills discounted:								
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and/or fully guaranteed:	3,405	5,552	3,646	2,130	4,918	1,543		
Other bills discounted:	3,072	2,311	3,460	2,400	1,737	2,562		
Total bills discounted:	\$6,477	\$7,863	\$7,106	\$4,530	\$6,655	\$4,105		
Bills bought in open market:	3,094	3,094	4,695	1,103	1,103	1,810		
Industrial advances:	28,662	28,782	29,284	7,075	7,090	6,965		
U. S. Government securities:								
Bonds:	324,721	324,721	290,255	88,263	88,263	98,412		
Treasury notes:	1,496,719	1,496,719	1,802,284	406,823	406,823	456,479		
Treasury bills:	608,787	608,787	557,701	155,475	155,475	154,427		
Total U. S. Govt. securities:	\$2,430,227	\$2,430,227	\$2,430,240	\$660,561	\$660,561	\$739,318		
Other securities:								
Total bills and securities:	\$2,468,641	\$2,470,147	\$2,471,325	\$673,289	\$675,400	\$752,196		
Due from foreign banks:	219	219		82	82	247		
F. R. notes of other banks:	21,540	23,348	18,490	6,395	5,828	3,764		
Uncollected items:	589,851	598,183	479,511	144,970	141,562	118,928		
Bank premises:	48,054	48,054	49,966	10,854	10,854	11,977		
All other assets:	43,644	44,152	45,040	32,910	33,699	32,580		
Total assets:	\$11,722,490	\$11,712,842	\$9,755,108	\$4,086,969	\$4,163,920	\$3,706,635		
LIABILITIES.								
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation:	\$3,988,055	\$3,983,473	\$3,340,983	\$818,529	\$815,166	\$716,517		
Deposits:								
Member bank—reserve account:	6,228,518	6,116,064	5,291,497	2,733,685	2,762,499	2,559,558		
U. S. Treasurer—gen. acct.:	215,424	338,062	53,724	30,426	99,445	20,170		
Foreign bank:	90,126	86,438	22,802	32,980	31,587	7,675		
Other deposits:	251,437	250,309	207,161	197,660	196,188	154,814		
Total deposits:	\$6,785,505	\$6,790,869	\$5,575,184	\$2,994,751	\$3,089,719	\$2,742,217		
Deferred availability items:	601,610	591,154	483,442	150,236	134,836	118,285		
Capital paid in:	130,169	130,177	146,730	50,181	50,194	59,498		
Surplus (Section 7):	145,501	145,501	144,895	50,825	50,825	49,964		
Surplus (Section 13b):	27,088	26,513	22,621	7,744	7,744	6,863		
Reserve for contingencies:	34,236	34,141	30,776	8,849	8,849	7,500		
All other liabilities:	10,326	10,990	10,479	5,854	6,587	5,791		
Total liabilities:	\$11,722,490	\$11,712,842	\$9,755,108	\$4,086,969	\$4,163,920	\$3,706,635		
Ratio of total res. to dep. and Fed. Res. note liab. combined:	79.4%	79.2%	75.0%	84.4%	84.4%	80.6%		
Commits. to make ind. adv.:	23,271	23,394	24,779	9,041	9,047	9,314		

## Comparative Statement of Federal Reserve Banks

Condition as of Aug. 19, 1936

District.	Total Reserve.	Total Bills Discounted.	Total U. S. Govt. Secur. in Circulation.	F. R. Notes Due Mem's Res. Acct.	*Ratio, &c.
Boston	\$540,403,000	\$161,000	\$161,713,000	\$355,584,000	\$309,102,000
New York	3,218,489,000	4,530,000	660,561,000	818,529,000	2,733,685,000
Philadelphia	448,267,000	321,000	211,180,000	293,992,000	329,260,000
Cleveland	641,537,000	171,000	235,795,000	389,811,000	433,375,000
Richmond	291,494,000	211,000	128,010,000	183,217,000	208,166,000
Atlanta	242,173,000	75,000	98,356,000	175,766,000	137,209,000
Chicago	1,675,544,000		289,107,000	916,751,000	973,407,000
St. Louis	238,542,000	96,000	129,927,000	170,107,000	162,441,000
Minneapolis	198,427,000		86,598,000	125,940,000	128,439,000
Kansas City	274,932,000	79,000	122,927,000	152,988,000	221,512,000
Dallas	170,549,000	722,000	93,570,000	84,994,000	146,838,000
San Francisco	610,184,000	111,000	212,483,000	320,355,000	445,084,000

\*Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.

\*Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.

## Reichsbank

(Thousands of Reichsmarks)

	Aug. 15, 1936.	Aug. 8, 1936.	July 31, 1936.	July 23, 1936.	July 15, 1936.	Aug. 15, 1935.
Gold coin and bullion:	72,411	72,092	71,925	73,952	72,037	94,662
Reserve in foreign currencies:	5,435	5,158	5,353	5,232	5,092	5,285
Bills of exchange and checks:	4,306,428	4,514,266	4,623,213	4,180,183	4,341,097	3,643,682
Silver and other coins:			137,456	229,481	202,149	199,601
Notes on other banks:						11,830
Advances:	46,593	43,640	66,750	41,422	42,044	34,955
Investments:	220,567	220,850	220,203	529,999	530,022	563,056
Other assets:			883,353	578,785	542,968	669,281
Notes in circulation:	4,240,000	4,300,000	4,470,883	4,033,540	4,129,922	3,717,194
Other maturing obligations:	639,809	708,551	787,246	793,147	804,735	763,276
Other liabilities:			216,283	203,036	203,601	226,548
Bank rate:	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%

\*Cable report; subject to revision. †As reported in the official Reichsbank statement. ‡Not reported in cable.

## Debits to Individual Accounts by Banks in Reporting Centers

Federal Reserve District.	No. of Centers Included.	Week Ended:		
		Aug. 12, 1936.	Aug. 5, 1936.	Aug. 14, 1936.
1—Boston	17	\$401,200	\$457,240	\$347,119
2—New York	15	3,301,003	3,868,435	3,147,658
3—Philadelphia	18	350,610	432,601	312,328
4—Cleveland	25	495,200	586,586	406,339
5—Richmond	23	239,955	289,485	213,191
6—Atlanta	26	194,994	196,141	163,704
7—Chicago	41	1,116,439	1,197,045	850,133
8—St. Louis	16	210,812	221,659	181,388
9—Minneapolis	17	169,882	184,008	132,133
10—Kansas City	28	268,516	280,537	239,309
11—Dallas	18	154,597	162,568	143,154
12—San Francisco	29	602,797	636,579	459,609
Total	273	\$7,505,984	\$8,513,244	\$6,596,065
New York City	1	3,045,562	3,581,551	2,915,748
Total outside New York City	272	\$4,460,422	\$4,931,693	\$3,680,317

## BANK OF ENGLAND

(Thousands)

	Aug. 20, 1936.	Aug. 13, 1936.	Aug. 22, 1935.
Circulation	£444,540	£450,285	£400,440
Public deposits	23,562	17,418	15,902
Private deposits	135,924	135,971	130,796
Bankers' accounts	95,965	97,990	93,897
Other accounts	39,959	37,851	36,899
Govt. securities	86,408	89,613	83,489
Other securities	30,959	28,229	27,952
Disc. and adv.	9,677	8,939	12,951
Securities	21,282	19,290	15,001
Reserves	60,322	53,726	53,468
Prop. res. to liab.	37.8%	35.0%	36.4%
Bullion	244,862	244,011	193,909
Bank rate	2%	2%	3%

## BANK OF FRANCE

(Millions of Francs)

	Aug. 14, 1936.	Aug. 7, 1936.	Aug. 16, 1935.
Gold	54,847	54,788	71,661
Sight bal. abroad	12	16	
Neg. bills bgt. abrd.	1,234	1,236	1,007
Comm. bills, France	5,871	5,920	5,809
Treas. bills disc'd	6,766	7,691	
Adv. against secur.	3,480	3,515	3,189
30-day advances	1,042	1,274	617
Neg. bonds of a. s. f.	5,639	5,639	5,800
Adv. adv. to State.	7,567	6,642	
Res. circulation	84,359	84,307	81,064
Tot. cr. curr. acct's.	8,330	8,166	13,621
Treasury	1,517	1,571	
Sinking fund	636	529	3,105
Private	6,430	6,243	10,189
Total sight liab.	92,689	93,074	94,685
Ratio	50.17%	50.02%	75.89%
Bank rate	3%	2%	8%



# Bond Redemptions and Defaults

**D**ETAILED information on any bond redemption listed below, including the serial numbers of bonds called by lot, will be furnished without charge to Annalist subscribers. Requests for such information may be made by telephone (LAckawanna 4-1000), telegraph or letter.

## BOND REDEMPTIONS

**F**OLLOWING a slight increase in the preceding week, the volume of bonds called last week for redemption before maturity declined.

There were few large retirements included in the new announcements, which covered a miscellaneous list of securities. The new listings, except for several lots of municipal bonds for August, where for forward months, with public utility obligations predominating.

This month's calls now aggregate \$162,977,000, compared with \$661,068,000 in July and \$235,947,000 in August, 1935, in corresponding weeks.

In addition to actual calls posted, arrangements for refunding operation in future months were advanced last week, according to disclosures made in applications for new bond issues and from prospectuses for new flotations.

New bond flotations last week—most of the proceeds going to prepay outstanding loans—included \$7,000,000 Chicago Union Station Company guaranteed 3½ per cent bonds, due in 1951, marketed to retire the company's 5s, due in 1944.

The total of bonds called for retirement in August are classified below:

Industrial	\$56,657,000
Public utility	90,900,000
State and municipal	4,230,000
Foreign	7,908,000
Railroad	2,720,000
Miscellaneous	562,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$162,977,000</b>

**Aberdeen, Wash.**, various of local improvement bonds, called for payment at par between Aug. 1 and Aug. 27, at office of the City Treasurer.

**Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank (Raleigh, N. C.)**, entire issue of 5s, due March 1, 1933, called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., Raleigh, N. C.

**Braxton County, Texas**, entire issues of road and bridge district 4s, due April 10, 1931, and 5s, due Oct. 10, 1933, called for payment at par on Sept. 20, 1936, at office of the State Treasurer.

**Butte, Mont.**, Bonds 1-117 of funding 6s, due July 1, 1941, called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1936, at office of the City Treasurer.

**Central Fire-Proof Building Co.**, entire issue of first 5½s, due to July 1, 1941, called for payment at 105 on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Title Insurance and Trust Co., Los Angeles.

**Chicago (City of)**, various of tax anticipation warrants, called for payment at par on Aug. 11, 1936, at office of the City Treasurer, of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York.

**Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.**, \$100,000 of debenture 5½s, due Oct. 1, 1942, called for payment at 101½ on Oct. 1, 1936, at the Chase National Bank, New York. Coupons due Oct. 1, 1936, should be collected in the usual manner. Lowest and highest numbers called: D27, D88; M43, M2940.

**Colorado (State of)**, Capitol Building warrants 43802-43854, called for payment at par on Sept. 8, 1936, at office of the State Treasurer.

**Crockett, Texas**, entire issue of waterworks bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1909, called for payment at par on Sept. 15, 1936, at the First National Bank, Dallas, Texas.

**Denver, Col.**, various of improvement bonds, called for payment at par on Aug. 31, 1936, at office of the City Treasurer, or the Bankers Trust Co., New York, only on arrangement with the City Treasurer ten days prior to the expiration of the call date.

**Escambia County, Fla.**, bonds M801-M975 of road paying 6s, due 1951, called for payment at par on Aug. 15, 1936, at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York.

**Hamtramck (City of), Mich.**, entire issues of refunding 4½s, 5s, 5½s and 6s, due Sept. 1, 1933, and 5½s and 6s, due Sept. 1, 1943, called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1936, at places designated on bonds.

**Investment Water Corp., Ltd.**, bonds M33, M60, M82 of first A 6s, due Oct. 1, 1950, called for payment at 101½ on Oct. 1, 1936, at the Los Angeles Investment Trust Co., Los Angeles.

**Kilgore, Texas**, sewer bonds M5 and M6, series of 1934, called for payment at par

on Aug. 15, 1936, at office of the City Treasurer.

**Lucas County, Ohio**, various of court house building bonds, called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, and office of the County Treasurer, Toledo, Ohio.

**Los Angeles County, Calif.**, Santa Monica High School District tax fund warrants to and including registered number 33, called for payment at par on Aug. 8, 1936, at office of the County Treasurer.

**McCrea-Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd.**, entire issue of first A 6s, due April 1, 1939, called for payment at 102 on Oct. 1, 1936, at the Chartered Trust and Executor Co., Montreal.

**Magnin (E., R. F. & G. A.)**, Bonds 44, 74, 151, 179 and 201 of first 5½s, dated Sept. 1, 1928, called for payment at 102 on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Co., San Francisco.

**New York (City of)**, \$5,000,000 of 4 per cent revenue notes, due Nov. 1, 1936, called for payment at par on Sept. 14, 1936, at office of the City Controller, 830 Municipal Bldg., New York.

**Nord Railway Co.**, \$530,000 of extended 6½s, due Oct. 1, 1950, called for payment at par on Oct. 1, 1936, at J. P. Morgan & Co., New York. Coupons due Oct. 1, 1936, should be collected in the usual manner. Lowest and highest numbers called: D42, D896; M67, M14523.

**Oklahoma Power Holding Co.**, \$43,100 of first 5½s, due Jan. 1, 1943, called for payment at 102½ on Sept. 15, 1936, at the

Boatmen's National Bank, St. Louis, or the First National Bank, Chicago. Lowest and highest numbers called: C9, C97; D14, D209; M8, M1119.

**Pensacola Hotel Company and the W. B. Harbeson Trustees**, Bonds M144 and M145 of first and collateral trust 6s, dated Sept. 1, 1935, called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans, La.

**Portland Railway, Light and Power Co.**, entire issue of first 5s, due March 1, 1946, called for payment at 110 on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Chase National Bank, New York City. Coupon due Sept. 1, 1936, should remain attached.

**Public Service Subsidiary Corp.**, entire issue of debenture 5½s, Series A, due Jan. 1, 1949, called for payment at 103¼ on Sept. 10, 1936, at the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.

**Quay County, N. M.**, bonds 41-44 of School District 33 6s, due Sept. 1, 1950, called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1936, at the office of the County Treasurer, Tucuman, N. M.

**Roman Catholic Church of the Diocese of Tucson**, Bond 38 of 5½s, dated Sept. 1, 1930, called for payment at 101 on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, Los Angeles, Calif. Coupon due Sept. 1, 1936, should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

**St. Adalbert's Congregation (Milwaukee)**, entire issue of first 5½s, dated March 1, 1930, called for payment at 100¼ on Sept.

1, 1936, at the First Wisconsin Trust Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

**Saguache County, Col.**, various of warrants called for payment at par on Aug. 25, 1936, at the office of the County Treasurer.

**South Side Theatres, Inc.**, Bonds D2 and M43, M78, M95 of first (closed) 7s, dated March 1, 1925, called for payment at 105 on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, Los Angeles, Calif.

**Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferries, Ltd.**, \$1,000,000 of first 5½s, due April 1, 1949, called for payment at 102½ on Oct. 1, 1936, at the Anglo California National Bank, San Francisco. Lowest and highest numbers called: D15, D484; M25, M8338.

**Tacoma, Wash.**, various of local improvement bonds called for payment at par on July 27 and July 29, 1936, at the office of the State Treasurer.

**Warner Brothers' Properties (Los Angeles, Calif.)**, entire issue of first 6½s, due to March 1, 1940, called for payment at 102 on Sept. 1, 1936, at the American National Bank and Trust Co., Chicago. Coupon due Sept. 1, 1936, should remain attached.

**Windsor Locks Water Co.**, entire issue of first 5s, due June 1, 1951, called for payment at 105 on Dec. 1, 1936, at the Hartford National Bank and Trust Co., Hartford, Conn. Coupons due Dec. 1, 1936, should be collected in the usual manner.

**Worland, Wyo.**, entire issue of water extension 6s, due Sept. 1, 1951, called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1936, at the Stock Growers National Bank, Cheyenne, Wyo.

## News of Foreign Securities

**T**HE principal European Stock Exchanges displayed divergent trends during the week. As it is perhaps the furthest from the scene of the Spanish civil war, both actually and from possible effects, London was the least influenced by that situation. Most Continental traders, on the other hand, were inclined to lighten commitments whenever the opportunity presented itself. On none of the Exchanges, however, was there any great pressure to sell.

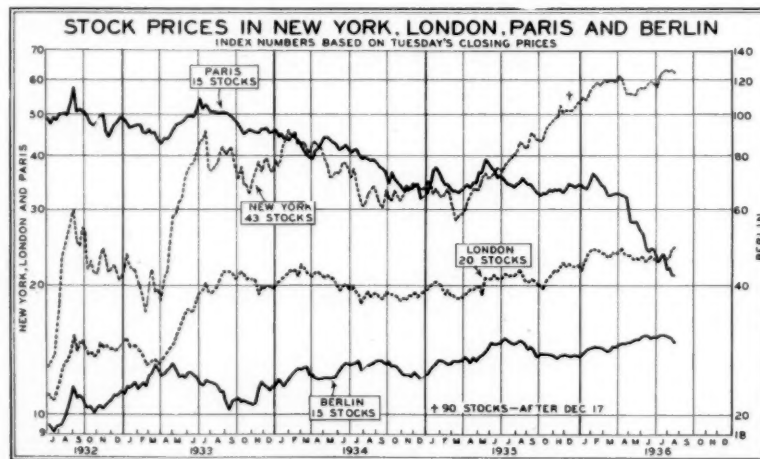
An excellent report by West Witwatersrand, the current mining favorite in London, brought renewed buying into the South African gold group. Brewing shares improved under the stimulus of a heat wave which would presumably increase consumption. Most of the store stocks were higher led by British Woolworth. International securities were stagnant for the most part but

there were a few dealings in International Nickel at higher prices.

Uneasiness prevailed on the Paris Bourse. The Spanish conflict keeps most of the traders wary and the internal condition of France itself is not one to inspire great confidence. Rails turned in the best performance of the week while both banks and chemicals were weak. International stocks were generally better except for the Egyptian issues which dropped. Rio Tinto weakened as the mines became the center of fierce fighting between the Communist-Socialist forces and the Rebel Fascists.

The German market was bearish most of the week thus reversing the long upward trend that was in evidence until a few weeks ago. All classes of securities were liquidated.

London rose to 24.68 on Aug. 18 as compared with 24.34 on Aug. 11. Paris remained unchanged at 21.62 while Berlin eased to 29.32.



### LISTED FOREIGN BONDS

The par value of listed foreign bonds sold in the New York market:

	N. Y. Stock Exchange	N. Y. Curb
Week ended Aug. 15, '36	\$5,237,000	\$449,000
Week ended Aug. 8, '36	5,416,000	404,000
Week ended Aug. 17, '35	6,593,000	536,000
1936 to date	207,868,500	20,245,000
1935 to date	236,207,000	18,230,000

### FOREIGN BOND AVERAGES

(10 Foreign Issues)

High. Low. Last.  
Week ended Aug. 15, '36...97.66 96.49 97.66

### Foreign Government Securities

	IN LONDON	IN PARIS	IN NEW YORK
	British 3½% War Loan	French 3% Rentes	German Govt. 5½% Rep. 7%
Aug. 10	106½	66 fr 55c	327½
Aug. 11	106½	66 fr 10c	327½
Aug. 12	106½	65 fr 80c	327½
Aug. 13	106½	66 fr	327½
Aug. 14	106½	66 fr 20c	327½
Aug. 15	Exchange closed.		

### THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDICES OF FOREIGN STOCK PRICES

	1936	London	Paris	Berlin
May 26	22.99	26.99	30.01	30.01
June 2	23.32	26.07	30.49	30.49
June 9	22.81	24.21	30.70	30.70
June 16	22.95	23.97	30.49	30.49
June 23	23.26	24.33	30.13	30.13
June 30	22.99	24.25	30.39	30.39
July 7	22.97	22.62	30.49	30.49
July 14	23.10	Hol.	30.82	30.82
July 21	23.42	23.74	30.82	30.82
July 28	22.98	21.71	30.65	30.65
Aug. 4	23.06	21.79	30.34	30.34
Aug. 11	24.34	21.62	30.01	30.01
Aug. 18	24.68	21.62	29.32	29.32

## BOND DEFAULTS

**T**HE list of bond defaults includes the latest notices involving defaults in interest or principal or both; and a statement of protective action taken, so far as reported.

**Charleston Transit Company**—By the action of the board of directors, an installment of contingent interest, amounting to 2½ per cent of the principal amount, on the outstanding general mortgage and adjustment bonds, has been declared due and payable in cash at the Central Trust Company, Charleston, W. Va., on Sept. 1, 1936, upon the presentation and surrender of Coupon 7.

**Continental Bond and Investment Company**—Holders of Series A, B, C, D, E, F and G bonds of this company have been notified that sale of property and rights has been completed and that funds are available at the Union Trust Company, Baltimore, trustee, for distribution in respective amounts of \$6.553 cents on dollar as to Series A, \$4.512 cents on dollar as to Series B, \$4.185 as to Series C, \$3.207 as to Series D, \$3.186 as to Series E, \$4.546 as to Series F and \$4.760 as to Series G, all based upon respective gross amounts due upon bonds and coupons, to and including March 27, 1936, date of accelerated maturity of bonds.

**European Mortgage and Investment Corporation**—The Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, has announced that it has received an amount of cash equal to \$36,985 per \$1,000 bond for distribution to holders of A 7½s, due 1950, in connection with reorganization of the company under Section 77b of the Bankruptcy Act. This is in addition to payment of \$650.42 already applicable to these bonds and may be obtained by presenting the Series A bonds for stamping.

**Kentucky Consolidated Stone Company**—Holders of first 6½s, due 1938, have been notified that Federal Court, Louisville, has confirmed plan of reorganization and that assets have been transferred to the Kentucky Stone Company, successor, in accordance with plan. Holders of certificates of deposit are entitled to receive, on surrender of certificates to the Fidelity and Columbia Trust Company, Louisville, a new registered bond of \$300 and voting trust certificate for 10 shares of common stock of new concern for each \$1,000 bond.

**Realty Foundation, Inc.**—Notice has been given to holders of guaranteed participating 6 per cent bonds, Series B, C, D and E, that a second distribution is being effected at the office of Continental Bank and Trust Company, as trustee, 30 Broad Street, New York City, in various amounts.

**Schulco Company, Inc.**, in default on July 1, 1936, interest payment, on issue of guaranteed 6½s, due July 1, 1946 (Issue A).

**Taft Realty Company (New Haven)**—A protective committee, headed by T. A. Tunney, has notified holders of first 6s, due 1940, that it expects the new company, Taft Realty Corporation, will take title to the property in the near future and that the new securities to be issued under the amended plan of reorganization will be available for distribution in about 30 days.



## Since Previous Issue of The Annalist

Company.	Rate.	Pay- able.	Hldrs. Record
Eastman Kodak Co.	25c	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Electrographic Corp.	15c	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Electric & Ref. Co.	15c	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Hollings Cos Gold M. Ltd.	5c	Sep. 7	Aug. 20
Hoover Ball & Co.	15c	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Le Tour (R. G.), Inc.	50c	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Leather & Rubber Co.	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Metal Textile pt. pf.	10c	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Monarch Machine Tool.	15c	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Motor Auto Eq Co.	15c	Aug. 25	Aug. 20
Motor Vehicle Co.	15c	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Motor Fin. Corp.	20c	Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Roberts Pub Markets, Inc.	10c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Sutherland Pap. Co.	20c	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Teniente Det. Aids.	15c	Sep. 21	Sep. 10
Triple Star G. Co. (10c)	10c	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do (Am Dep Rec) for (10c)	30c	Sep. '36	
ord reg.	30c	Sep. '36	
Voc. Mfg. Co.	15c	Sep. 1	Sep. 20
Wright Hargreaves.	5c	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Accumulated			
Brooklyn & Queens T \$6			
pf.	75c	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Gallaher Dr 7% pf.	\$3.50	Aug. 15	
Carolina Pow & Lt \$7 pf.	\$1.75	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Voc. Mfg. Co.	15c	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Chapman Valve Mfg. Co.	\$7 pf.	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Consol Film Indust \$2 pf.	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Crown-Willis Paper Co 7%			
Gen Tel Allied Cp \$6 pf.	\$1.75	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Goodyear T&R pt. pf.	\$1	Oct. 1	Sep. 1
Havens El Util 6% 1st pf.	75c	Aug. 15	Aug. 15
Do 6% 2d pf.	\$1.62 1/2	Q	Sep. 1
Ko-Cor Pwr 7% pf.	15c	Q	Sep. 1
Superior Portland Cement pf.	27 1/2c	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Yosemite Portland Cem Corp			
8% part CI A, Ltd.	(**)		
Increased			
Alex & Baldwin, Ltd.	\$6	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Amer Arch Co.	75c	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Clark Equip Co.	30c	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Ref Dept Stores.	35c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Holophane Co.	40c	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Kayser, Julius	15c	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Life & Cas Ins Co of Tenn.	25c	Sep. 4	Aug. 20
Masonite Corp.	50c	Q	Sep. 15
Merrimac Hat Corp.	\$2	Q	Sep. 1
Muskegon Teleph. Co.	15c	Q	Sep. 15
Nat Sec Bk (Ch.)	\$1.50	Q	Oct. 1
Newberry (J J) Co.	60c	Q	Oct. 1
Newmont Mining.	75c	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Northwestern	15c	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Pittab PI Gl Co.	\$1.50	Q	Sep. 1
Scott Paper Co.	50c	Q	Sep. 15
Sciff Co.	75c	Q	Sep. 15
Sylvania Ind Corp.	45c	Q	Sep. 30
Taco-Pal Bge Co.	50c	Q	Sep. 30
Do A.	50c	Q	Sep. 15
Elastic Corp.	15c	Q	Sep. 24
Un Gas Co of Can, Ltd.	15c	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Initial			
Assoc Inv 5% pf.	\$1.25	Q	Sep. 30
Barlow & Seelig Mfg Co cum			
conv. A.	30c	Q	Sep. 1
Card Gold Min.	5c	Sep. 15	Aug. 3
Dayton F & L Co	\$4		
Franklin Ray Cas \$2.50 pr pf.	\$1.25	Q	Sep. 1
Irving (John) Shoe Corp.	62 1/2c	Q	Nov. 2
Mer & Mt Ref Co. B.	12 1/2c	Sep. 15	Aug. 3
Ref Indian Oil Co.	3c	Q	Sep. 1
Roberts Pub Mkts, Inc.	15c	Q	Oct. 1
Resumed			

## On the World Economic Front

Continued from Page 252

cent. Nevertheless, the result in the long run is certain to be a lowering of the national standard of living. It need scarcely be said that Germany differs from other nations in this respect chiefly in degree, wherever may lie the original responsibility.

## Japanese Outlook Somewhat Uncertain

Japanese industry, although still below the high record of last October, expanded steadily during the first half of 1936, but exports are increasing at a rate definitely less than a year ago. The relations of the government to business and industry remain unclarified, and considerable uncertainty has resulted. Proposals for the nationalization of the electric power industry and for the consolidation of prefectural banks have not been acted on, but remain disturbing while rumors of a comprehensive reorganization by the government of the entire stock market system so demoralized the security markets as to force the temporary closing of the Exchanges on July 21. On the other hand, the execution of the leaders of the February "incident" was favorably received, indicating the determination of the government to complete the "purging" of the army.

Demands of the military departments of the government for increased appropriations caused some concern. The navy was reported as asking 770,000,000

yen for 1937-38, an increase of 248 millions, or nearly 50 per cent over the 1936-37 total of 522,000,000. The army is continuing to ask for an additional 3 billions over the next six years, or an average of 500 millions a year more than at present. Further bond issues would appear to be the only means for financing these programs.

**JAPANESE GOVERNMENT**

EXPENDITURES			
(In million yen)			
	Total for All Purposes.	Total for Army and Navy.	Per Cent of Total.
1931-32.....	1,476.8	454.5	30.8
1932-33.....	1,950.1	686.3	35.3
1933-34.....	2,254.6	772.5	34.3
1934-35.....	2,163.0	941.8	43.5
*1935-36.....	2,215.4	1,022.6	46.2
*1936-37.....	2,306.5	1,060.1	46.0

\*Budget estimates.

## JAPANESE DEFICIT FINANCING

	(In million yen)		
	Total Expenditures.	Public Loans.	Per Cent of Total.
1931-32.....	1,531	120	7.8
1932-33.....	2,045	659	32.2
1933-34.....	2,331	753	32.3
1934-35.....	2,246	742	33.0
*1935-36.....	2,215	771	34.8
*1936-37.....	2,305	703	30.5

\*Budget estimates.

The accompanying tables show the trend of Japanese military expenditures in recent years. Currently, the cost of these services accounts for around 45 per cent of the total government disbursements of a country that is far from wealthy. Between 30 and 35 per cent of the total expenditures are being met out of loans and have been since 1932-33. Incentive appears lacking in Japan to call a halt to a practice that finances 75 per cent of the military expenditures

with "red ink" bonds, and which can scarcely escape serious consequences if persisted in. WINTHROP W. CASE.

## Financial News

Continued from Page 257

series of 1929, that they will receive the dividend accrued to Oct. 1, as part of the redemption price, but must surrender their stock for redemption on or after Oct. 1.

Holders who convert into common stock will receive the Oct. 1 dividend on the common stock provided conversion is effected prior to the record date, and provided of course they are holders of record of common stock on the record date.

**Federated Department Stores, Inc. (8-7-36)**  
—See item under Abraham & Straus.

**Rosenbaum Grain Corporation (7-10-36)**—A defense of the "Norris plan" for reorganization of the Chicago Elevator Properties, Inc., a subsidiary of the company, has been mailed to holders of the company's bonds by the protective committee headed by H. L. Harker. This was in answer to an attack made ten days ago by a rival committee headed by Arthur Price of New York.

**Sun Ray Drug Company**—A banking group composed of King, Crandall & Lathan Inc., and Burr & Co., Inc., have offered by means of a prospectus 15,000 shares of common stock of the company at \$16 a share and 10,000 units at \$41 each, each unit to consist of one share of 6 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock of \$25 par value and one share of \$1-par common stock.

**Tri-Continental Corporation (2-14-36)**—The company, an investment trust backed and managed by J. & W. Seligman & Co., announced last week that it had decided to call 90,000 shares of its \$6 cumulative preferred stock for redemption on Oct. 1, 1936, at \$110 a share. To provide cash for this purpose, the trust has arranged for banking accommodation up to five years at a low rate of interest. It was said.

Stock				
Deposit Insur Shares, Ser A	124%	8	Nov. 1	Sep. 18
Do, Ser B	124%	8	Nov. 1	Sep. 18
Life & Cas Insur Co of Tenn	33 1-3%			Aug. 20
McWill Dredg Co	100%		Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Sec Tr Co (Lvnn)	100%			July 31

## Special

Fed Dept Stores .....	15c	..	Oct.	1	Sep.	27
Kimberly-Clark Corp.....	25c	..	Oct.	1	Sep.	12
Mer & Mf Sec pt pf.....	26c	..	Oct.	15	Oct.	7
Peop Drug Stores, Inc....	50c	..	Oct.	1	Sep.	8

## Interim

Courtauld's, Ltd, A D R for ord reg .....	11½c	.. Aug. 18 July 14
<b>Irregular</b>		
Royalty Inc Shares, Ser A, .0101c	M	Aug. 25 July 31
United Dyewd Corp.....	25c	Oct. 2 Sep. 11

**Liquidation**

Gas Utilities ..... (\*) .....  
**Correction**  
 Art Metal Works.....\$15c Q Sep. 21 Sep. 12

### Final

Triplex Saf Gl Co., Ltd (10s)			
ord reg	30%	..	Sep. '36
Do (Am Dep Rec) for (10s)			
ord reg	30%	..	Sep. '36

### al Distr

\*On July 13, 1936, stockholders approved the dissolution of the company, to be effective July 16.

1936. Stockholders will receive approximately 1.154 shares of common stock of Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. for each share of common stock held. Fractional shares will be issued in bearer scrip certificates. Stock certificates of the Gas Utilities Co. must be preserved to receive future distributions.

†Payable in trust shares. Holders have option of receiving dividend in cash based on liquidating value of shares.

**\*\*Stockholders vote 10-9-36 on plan of reorganization whereby each Class A share will be exchanged for one share new 4% non-cumulative preferred stock. Accumulated dividends will be cleared**

up by exchanging  $\frac{1}{4}$  share new preferred for each \$10 arrearage. Non-converting Class A shares under plan will be entitled to receive their pro-rata share of present surplus, this amount to be paid them at a 4% annual rate after payment of new preferred dividends, and payments to continue until their pro-rata share of present surplus was received.



# Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, Aug. 15

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

TREASURY BONDS				
Range '36.	Sales	High.	Low.	Last.
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Chg.
114.20 115.3	22	4 1/2	1947-52	114.20 115.3 118.20 + 3
113.26 115.00	255	4 1/2	1944-54	113.26 115.00 118.20 + 3
112.1 109.00	393	3 1/2	1946-56	112.1 109.00 118.20 + 3
108.26 107.17	138	3 1/2	1940-47	108.26 107.17 108.27 + 6
106.00 107.18	18	3 1/2	1941-43	106.00 107.18 108.27 + 6
109.9 108.00	109	3 1/2	1944-47	109.9 108.00 108.27 + 1
108.6 105.12	109	3 1/2	1944-46	108.6 105.12 108.27 + 1
109.12 108.28	28	3 1/2	1941	109.12 108.28 108.28 + 1
108.16 105.24	103	3 1/2	1943-45	108.16 105.24 108.16 + 3
106.16 103.19	1	3 1/2	1946-49	106.16 103.19 108.16 + 3
106.24 103.24	108	3 1/2	1946-49	106.24 103.24 108.16 + 3
105.00 102.20	125	3 1/2	1951-55	105.00 102.20 108.16 + 3
105.29 102.29	441	3 1/2	1946-48	105.29 102.29 108.16 + 3
102.26 100.00	457	2 1/2	1955-60	102.26 100.00 108.16 + 3
102.14 101.7	183	2 1/2	1948-51	102.14 101.7 108.16 + 3
101.24 100.22	306	2 1/2	1951-54	101.24 100.22 108.16 + 3
104.7 100.31	258	2 1/2	1945-47	104.7 100.31 108.16 + 3
101.12 101.1	2	2 1/2	1951-54, reg.	101.12 101.1 108.16 + 3

## FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE BONDS

104.20 102.20	87 1/2	3 1/2	1944-64	104.20 102.20 104.16 + 5
103.16 100.26	218 1/2	3 1/2	1944-49	103.16 100.26 103.16 + 5
104.5 101.26	153 1/2	3 1/2	1942-47	104.5 101.26 104.5 + 7
102.25 100.15	181	3 1/2	1942-47	102.25 100.15 102.24 + 7

## HOME OWNERS LOAN BONDS

103.10 100.17	570 1/2	3 1/2	1944-52	103.10 100.17 103.10 + 7
101.29 99.16	503 1/2	2 1/2	1930-49	101.29 99.16 101.22 + 1
101.29 99.17	89 1/2	2 1/2	1942-44	101.29 99.17 101.24 + 1

Total sales, \$4,724,600

## FOREIGN BONDS

59 1/2	40 1/2	120	ABITIBI P & S, 1953	55 1/2	32 1/2	52 1/2	- 1/2
100 1/2	98 1/2	7	Akershus S, 1953	99	98 1/2	99	- 1/2
11 1/2	7 1/2	10	Alpine Mont S, 1955	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	- 1/2
11 1/2	8 1/2	6	Antioquia S, 1945	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 7a, B, 1945	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 7a, C, 1945	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 1st 7a, 1957	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 2nd 7a, 1957	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Argentine S, 1952	100	100	100	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, A, 1957	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, B, 1958	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, C, 1959	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, D, 1960	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, E, 1961	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, F, 1962	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, G, 1963	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, H, 1964	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, I, 1965	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, J, 1966	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, K, 1967	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, L, 1968	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, M, 1969	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, N, 1970	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, O, 1971	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, P, 1972	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, Q, 1973	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, R, 1974	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, S, 1975	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, T, 1976	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, U, 1977	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, V, 1978	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, W, 1979	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, X, 1980	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, Y, 1981	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2
10 1/2	7 1/2	6	Do 6a, Z, 1982	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	- 1/2

32	22 1/2	8	BAVARIA S 64s, 1945	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	- 1/2
100 1/2	101 1/2	13	Belgium S, 1955	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	- 1/2
118 1/2	109 1/2	21	Do 6a, 1949	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	- 1/2
106 1/2	105 1/2	2	Do 7a, 1955	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	- 1/2
102 1/2	98 1/2	10	Do 7a, 1956	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	- 1/2
27 1/2	19 1/2	10	Berlin S, 1960	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	- 1/2
30 1/2	22 1/2	14	Do 6a, 1950	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	- 1/2
29 1/2	20 1/2	12	Berlin S, 1958	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	- 1/2
33 1/2	23 1/2	15	Do 6a, 1955	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	- 1/2
30 1/2	22 1/2	14	Berlin S, 1955	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	- 1/2
37 1/2	27 1/2	57	Brasilia S, 1926-57	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	- 1/2
74 1/2	42 1/2	8	Do 6a, 1927-57	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	- 1/2
103 1/2	95 1/2	14	Do 5a, 1941	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	- 1/2
102 1/2	95 1/2	14	Do 6a, Ry Ts, 52	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	- 1/2
104 1/2	101 1/2	8	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	- 1/2
82 1/2	70 1/2	2	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	- 1/2
99 1/2	85 1/2	10	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	- 1/2
100 1/2	96 1/2	7	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	- 1/2
115 1/2	111 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto, Ts, 54	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	- 1/2
15 1/2	13 1/2	36	Brdas, Ernesto,				



[illegible]



## Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Range, '36.	Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Net
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Net
94 1/2	76 1/2	33	St L So W 1st 4s, 1980.	94 1/2	93	94 1/2 - 1/2
71	50	4	Do 2d 4s, 1980.	71	69	- 1/2
47 1/2	25 1/2	236	Do gen ref 5s, 1980.	47 1/2	43 1/2	+ 1/2
62 1/2	39 1/2	54	Do 1st term 5s, 1952.	62 1/2	60	+ 1/2
102 1/2	101 1/2	1	St Paul Ry & Ctd 5s, 1937.	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
105 1/2	105	1	St Paul & Dul 4s, 1968.	105 1/2	105 1/2	0
27	16 1/2	63	St P & R C S L 4 1/2s, 1941.	27	17 1/2	+ 1/2
107 1/2	103 1/2	36	St P & M M 5s, 1943, ext.	104 1/2	104 1/2	0
104 1/2	102 1/2	5	Do Mont ext 4s, 1937.	102 1/2	102 1/2	0
124 1/2	117 1/2	4	St P Un Dep ref 5s, 1972.	121	120 1/2	+ 1/2
100 1/2	99	307	San A & A Pass 1s, 1943.	99 1/2	99 1/2	0
111 1/2	108	12	San An P S 8s, A, 1952.	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
56	25 1/2	3	Schenck 6 1/2s, A, 1946, stip.	56	25 1/2	0
21	11 1/2	1	Seab'd A L 4s, 1950, stip.	21	15	+ 1/2
104 1/2	95	82	Do ref 4s, 1950.	104 1/2	95	+ 1/2
9 1/2	4 1/2	32	Do ref 4s, 1950, cfs.	9 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1/2
5 1/2	3 1/2	4	Do adj 5s, 1949.	5 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2
13 1/2	7 1/2	36	Do 6s, A, 1945.	13 1/2	9 1/2	+ 1/2
11 1/2	6 1/2	38	Do 6s, A, 1945, cfs.	11 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/2
7 1/2	3 1/2	37	Sea-A F 6s, A, 1935, ct.	7 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2
109	100 1/2	15	Sharon Steel 4 1/2s, 1951.	109 1/2	108	+ 1/2
97 1/2	94 1/2	15	Shell Un OH 3 1/2s, 1951.	97 1/2	96 1/2	+ 1/2
90	56	15	Silesian Am 7s, 1941.	90	62	+ 1/2
99 1/2	96 1/2	25	Skelly Oil 4s, 1951.	99 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
100 1/2	103 1/2	59	Secomy Vac 3 1/2s, 1950.	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
108 1/2	106 1/2	44	So Bell T & T 5s, 1941.	107 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1/2
106 1/2	102 1/2	8	So Col Fw 6s, A, 1947.	106 1/2	106 1/2	0
95	80 1/2	58	So Pac col 4s, 1945.	94 1/2	94 1/2	0
106 1/2	99 1/2	75	Do ref 4s, 1955.	106 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1/2
106 1/2	99 1/2	1	Do ref 4s, 1955, reg.	104 1/2	104 1/2	0
91	76 1/2	134	Do 4 1/2s, 1968.	91	83 1/2	+ 1/2
93 1/2	77	239	Do 4 1/2s, 1969.	93 1/2	93	0
93 1/2	76 1/2	280	Do 4 1/2s, 1981.	93 1/2	93 1/2	0
98 1/2	94 1/2	141	Do Ore 4 1/2s, 1977.	98 1/2	97 1/2	+ 1/2
106 1/2	105	2	Do Cal 5s, 1937.	105	105	0
115	106 1/2	47	Do S P Tr 4s, 1950.	113 1/2	112 1/2	+ 1/2
78 1/2	53 1/2	346	So Kwy gen 4s, A, 1956.	78 1/2	77 1/2	+ 1/2
108	92 1/2	101	Do 5s, 1994.	108	107 1/2	+ 1/2
95 1/2	85 1/2	79	Do gen 6s, 1956.	95 1/2	94 1/2	+ 1/2
99 1/2	71 1/2	125	Do 6s, 1956.	99 1/2	86 1/2	+ 1/2
100 1/2	97 1/2	100	Do 6s & G 4s, 1955.	99 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
94 1/2	78	50	Do St L div 4s, 1951.	94 1/2	94	- 1/2
108 1/2	104 1/2	8	S'thwn Bell T 3 1/2s, 1964.	107 1/2	107 1/2	0
34	14 1/2	2	Spokane Int 5s, 1955.	34	19	+ 1/2
96 1/2	96 1/2	1	Stand Oil Co 3s, 1961.	96 1/2	96 1/2	0
104	104 1/2	29	Staley A E 4s, 1945.	104 1/2	104 1/2	0
117 1/2	115 1/2	151	Studebaker cv 6s, 1945.	117 1/2	117 1/2	0
107 1/2	105	19	Swift & Co 1st 3 1/2s, 1950.	107 1/2	106 1/2	- 1/2
100 1/2	74 1/2	20	TENN CENT 6s, 1947.	97 1/2	96	- 1/2

## Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, Aug. 15

Stocks and bonds marked with an asterisk are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

1034—		Stock and Dividend	High. Low. Last.		Chg.	Net Sales.	
High.	Low.	In Dollars.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales.
113 1/2	99	ADAMS MILLIN 1st pf (7)	106	104 1/2	106	+ 2	20
24 1/2	15	Aero Sup Mfg. A (137 1/2c)	24	23 1/2	24	- 1/2	200
4 1/2	2 1/2	Do B.	4	3 1/2	4	- 1/2	1,500
62 1/2	44 1/2	Alcoa Mfg. Corp (2)	55 1/2	54	54 1/2	- 1/2	600
1 1/2	1 1/2	Alm Inc	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	0	700
1 1/2	1 1/2	Do war.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	100
62 3/4	37 1/2	Ala Great So (a1 1/2)	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	- 1	25
76 1/2	58 1/2	Ala Power pf (6)	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	+	210
84 1/2	67 1/2	Am C F (7)	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	0	210
27 1/2	19 1/2	Allen Industries (1)	28 1/2	25	25	- 1 1/2	1,700
4 1/2	2 1/2	Alliance Investment	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0	200
25 1/2	21	Allied Fr. A (1 1/2)	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	200
152 1/2	87	Aluminum Co of Amer.	137 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2	+ 5	2,650
121 1/2	100	Do pf (1 1/2)	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	- 1/2	400
18 1/2	15	Alum Goods Mfg (60c)	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0	100
13 1/2	9 1/2	Alum Ind. Inc (40c)	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/2	150
73 1/2	45	Aluminum, Ltd	61 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	- 3	600
101 1/2	87	Do cum pf	100	99	100	0	400
4 1/2	2 1/2	Am Beverage Corp	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1	500
77 1/2	68 1/2	Am Book Co (4)	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	- 2	200
3 1/2	2 1/2	Am Capital, B.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	800
36 1/2	27 1/2	Do pf (11)	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	+	300
48 1/2	35 1/2	Am C F & A (3)	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	- 1	400
9 1/2	5 1/2	Do B (a20c)	7 1/2	7	7	- 1/2	5,200
40 1/2	29 1/2	Am Cyanamid, B (60c)	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	+	17,600
7 1/2	3 1/2	Am Equities (b15c)	5 1/2	5	5	- 1/2	400
5 1/2	3 1/2	Am Felt & Paper war.	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	0	900
24 1/2	19 1/2	Am Fork & Hoe (1)	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	175
47 1/2	33 1/2	Am Gas & El (1.40)	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	- 1 1/2	6,400
114 1/2	106 1/2	Do pf (6)	113 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	+	450
12 1/2	7 1/2	Am General Corp.	9 1/2	9	9 1/2	0	3,300
38 1/2	30 1/2	Do pf (2)	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	- 1	1,000
48 1/2	29 1/2	Am Hard Rubber	33 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	+	550
27 1/2	19 1/2	Am Laundry Mach (60c)	26 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2	+ 2 1/2	1,300
25 1/2	17 1/2	Am L & Tr (1.20)	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	- 1	2,100
30 1/2	25 1/2	Do pf (1 1/2)	30	29 1/2	30	0	400
31 1/2	14 1/2	Am Mfg Co	30 1/2	29 1/2	30	0	450
1 1/2	1 1/2	Am Maracabo	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	7,200
39 1/2	15 1/2	Am Meter Co	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	300
29 1/2	21 1/2	Am Potash & Chem (a1)	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	+	350
4 1/2	2 1/2	Am Superpower	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0	13,900
63 1/2	32 1/2	Do pf	48 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	- 1 1/2	1,200
99 1/2	82 1/2	Do 1st pf (6)	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	0	300
4 1/2	4 1/2	Am Thread pf (25c)	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0	200
14 1/2	14 1/2	Anchor P Fence (d)	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	0	7,500
2 1/2	1 1/2	Ang-Wing (20c)	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0	1,600
11 1/2	10 1/2	Apex Elec Mfg.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	300
111 1/2	104 1/2	Appal Elec Pw pf (7)	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	+ 1 1/2	130
4 1/2	3 1/2	Arturum Radio Tube	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	1,700
7 1/2	3 1/2	Arturum Radio Tube	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	0	1,800
9 1/2	7 1/2	Do A.	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	0	9,200
96 1/2	83 1/2	Arkansas Pw & Lt pf (7)	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	0	7,000
12 1/2	9 1/2	Art Metal Works (60c)	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	10
13 1/2	10 1/2	Asso Elec In (a27 1/2c)	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	0	1,300
2 1/2	1 1/2	Do A.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	1,200
14 1/2	5 1/2	Do 5s pf.	13 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 2	4,900
3 1/2	2 1/2	Asso Rayon	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0	600
3 1/2	1 1/2	Asso Rayon	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0	14,700
48 1/2	26 1/2	Asso Invest (1 1/2)	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	- 1	100
88 1/2	88 1/2	Atl. Birm & Coast R R pf (5)	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	- 30 1/2	10
16 1/2	11 1/2	Atl. Coast Fish	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	- 1	1,100
116 1/2	114 1/2	Atlas Corp (a80c)	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	- 1	18,900
4 1/2	2 1/2	Atlas Corp war.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0	6,900
11 1/2	7 1/2	Atlas Flywood (a50c)	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	1
1 1/2	1 1/2	Austin Silver M	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	1,400
1 1/2	1 1/2	Auto Products	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	1,700
12 1/2	7 1/2	Auto Vol M (150c)	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	0	1,000
55 1/2	40 1/2	As-Fish T, A (3.20)	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	0	30
103	70	BARCOCK & WIL (1)	95	90	90	-	350
6 3/4	5	Basnaman (L)	6 3/4	6	6 3/4	0	600
70	51	Do 2nd 1/2c Alt pf.	70	65	70	+ 9	1
4 1/2	2	Bellanca Aircraft	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	0	1,100
2 1/2	1 1/2	Berk & Co	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	60
2 1/2	1 1/2	Berkey & Gas pf.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1 1/2	15,100
2 1/2	1 1/2	Do war	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0	8,800
19 1/2	13 1/2	Bickford, Inc (1)	15	15	15	- 1/2	200
30	18 1/2	Black & Decker	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	- 1	2,600
12 1/2	8 1/2	Black E (1)	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1	2,000
4 1/2	2 1/2	Blue Ridge Corp (a10c)	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0	2,100
53	43 1/2	Blue Ridge cv pf (3)	45 1/2	45	45 1/2	+	1,100
25 1/2	14 1/2	Blumenthal (S)	24 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	- 1	5,800
12 1/2	7 1/2	Bolack (L)	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1	300
4 1/2	3 1/2	Do 1st pf	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	+ 2 1/2	150
13 1/2	10 1/2	Borne-Scrym (50c)	14	14	14	0	150
6 1/2	3 1/2	Bozjoins, Inc.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	- 1	100
29 1/2	20 1/2	Bower Roll Bng (7)	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	- 1 1/2	2,900
12 1/2	8 1/2	Do 1st pf (a20c)	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	1,000
21	13 1/2	Bridgeport Machine	21	19 1/2	19 1/2	- 1 1/2	6,200

1938..		Stock and Dividend		High. Low. Last.		Net	Sales.
High. Low.		in Dollars.		High. Low. Last.		Chge.	
84 3/4	3	Brill Corp. A. pf (60c)	47 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	-	800
49 1/4	14 1/4	Do B	24 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-	400
303 3/4	29	Do Brille Mfg (60c)	367 1/2	367 1/2	367 1/2	- 1/4	100
103 1/4	24 1/4	*Brit-Am Tole COUBAT5 T-10c)	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+	2,000
100 1/4	28 1/4	Do reg (a75 T-10c)	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	+	200
150 1/4	7 1/4	Brown Co pf	14	11 1/4	13 1/4	+	500
150 1/4	24 1/4	*Brown Forman Dis	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+	400
116 1/4	6 1/4	Brown L & W pf (1.20)	21 1/4	20 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4	100
116 1/4	8	Buck Silk M (40c)	8	8	8	-	200
50 3/8	3	Buckeye Pipe L (3)	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	- 1/4	150
25 1/4	23 1/4	B. N & E F pf (1.80)	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	-	1,800
35 1/4	18 1/4	Bureau, Inc	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+	100
35 1/4	18 1/4	Do war	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+	100
116 1/4	7 1/4	Brown, Ltd (a12 P-10c)	21 1/4	20 1/4	21 1/4	+	100
113 1/4	7 1/4	Rutler Bros	11 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1	17,600
1 1/4	1/4	*CABLE ELEC PR vtc	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-	2,200
1 1/4	1/4	Cables & Wire, A	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-	1,800
52 1/4	1	Do B	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	-	1,400
3 1/4	2 1/4	Do pf (a20c)	5	5	5	-	800
24 1/4	14 1/4	Calamba S Est (71.60)	31 1/4	29 1/4	31 1/4	+	600
112 1/4	10 1/4	Canad Ind Alc, A	38 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	- 1 1/4	700
112 1/4	10 1/4	Do B	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+	400
22 1/4	2 1/4	Canadian Marconi	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+	3,500
12 1/4	1 1/4	*Castal Cy (60c)	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+	200
12 1/4	1 1/4	Carib Hydraulic	21 1/4	20 1/4	21 1/4	+	5,400
21 1/4	16 1/4	*Carman & Co, A (12)	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-	100
5 1/4	2 1/4	Do B	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+	100
28 1/4	18 1/4	Carnation Co (1)	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	+	500
12 1/4	1 1/4	Carnegie L pf (6)	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	+	200
85 1/4	2 1/4	Do pf (7)	100	100	100	+	14 1/2
119 1/4	17	*Carrier Corp	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	- 1 1/4	7,100
16 1/4	17	*Casco Corp	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	-	600
16 1/4	17	Cash (A) & Co (3)	22 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	- 1 1/4	8,500
16 1/4	17	*Castalyn Corp	10 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	-	100
16 1/4	17	Celanese Corp pr pf (7)	114 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4	- 2 1/4	100
55 1/4	30	Celuloid Corp pf	30	30	30	+	2
55 1/4	30	Cen H G & E vtc (60c)	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	+	225
78 1/4	42 1/4	Cen L & T 7 1/2 pf (3 1/4)	78 1/4	77 1/4	78 1/4	+	2
3 1/4	1 1/4	Cen & S W vtc	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+	4,700
36 1/4	31 1/4	Cen States Elec	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	- 1/4	700
31 1/4	36 1/4	Do 7 1/2 pf	56 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	- 3	150
31 1/4	36 1/4	Do 10 pf	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	-	100
30 1/4	17	Do cv pf	51	50	50	- 3 1/2	50
30 1/4	17	Do cv pf (new 40c)	25 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	- 1	1,500
30 1/4	17	*Centrifug Pipe	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	-	1,500
24 1/4	105	*Chas B & P (12)	120 1/4	119	120	+	2,800
24 1/4	105	Chas Flex Shaft (7)	49 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4	+	400
1 1/4	34 1/4	*Chief Cons Min	43 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	- 3 1/4	500
6 1/4	34 1/4	Cities Service	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	-	57,000
6 1/4	34 1/4	Do pf	62 1/4	50 1/4	51 1/4	+	2,500
6 1/4	34 1/4	Do pf B	6 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	-	600
6 1/4	34 1/4	Do pf, BB	61 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	- 2 1/4	200
6 1/4	34 1/4	Chl 20 37 pf	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	+	150
19 1/4	11	City Auto Ssm (60c)	16 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	+	800
4 1/4	3 1/4	*City & Sn Homes (30c)	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	- 1/4	1,000
52 1/4	41 1/4	Cleve El Illum (2)	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	+	400
52 1/4	41 1/4	*Cleve Tractor	10 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	- 1/4	1,500
3 1/4	1 1/4	Club Aluminum (1)	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	-	900
3 1/4	1 1/4	*Coca & Roscoe, Inc	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+	300
13 1/4	4	*Colom Oil (d) x w	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+	300
13 1/4	4	Colt's Pat F Ar (1 1/4)	52 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	- 1 1/4	1,500
92 1/4	30	Colum G & E cv pf (5)	115 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	- 8	1,950
45 1/4	36	*Colum G & E G	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+	5,300
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	- 1 1/4	2,500
45 1/4	36	*Columbia Edison (1)	107 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	-	

1938.		Stock and Dividend				Net		
High.	Low.	In Dollars.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales.
4%	1%	*Coaden Oil (Me) (d).....		3%	3	3 1/2	-	16,200
17	6 1/2	*Do (Me) pf. (d).....		15%	14 1/2	15	-	1,400
36%	24	Crane Co.....		36%	35	35 1/2	-	8,200
134	124 1/2	Do pf. (17).....		133	132 1/2	132 1/2	-	125
34	19 1/2	Crown Fuel.....		23	22 1/2	22 1/2	-	80
16	9	Crocker Wheeler.....		12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-	2,600
2 1/2	1 1/2	*Crystal Oil Ref.....		2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-	3,000
17	11	*Croft Brewing.....		16	15 1/2	15 1/2	-	7,100
2	1 1/2	Crownley Milling.....		2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-	3,000
2	1 1/2	*Crown Cent Petrol.....		2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	-	1,000
16 1/2	11 1/2	Cwn Cork Int. A (11).....		15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	-	3,000
5	4	*Crown Drug (a20c).....		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	-	800
22	22 1/2	*Do pf. (1 1/2).....		22	22	22	-	1,000
11	4 1/2	Cuban Tob.....		7	6 1/2	6 1/2	-	1,100
43	37 1/2	*Canco Press (2).....		43	43	43	-	100
1%	4	*Cust Mexicana Min.....		4	4	4	-	7,300
12	9	DARBY PETROL (50c).....		11 1/2	10 1/2	11	-	1,200
15 1/2	10 1/2	*Dayton Rubber.....		15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	-	1,200
28	22	*Do A (11).....		28	28	28	+ 2	200
70	50	Dennison Mfg 7% pf.....		67 1/2	67	67 1/2	-	80
73	28 1/2	*Deer Oil & Ref.....		4 1/2	4	4 1/2	-	6,800
19	8 1/2	Det Gray I F (20c).....		19	17 1/2	17 1/2	-	1,000
10 1/2	8 1/2	*Detroit Paper Fr (125c).....		8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	-	2,600
18 1/2	16 1/2	*Detroit Gasket (1).....		17 1/2	17	17 1/2	-	600
38	25	*Doerley Die (20).....		38	26 1/2	26 1/2	-	200
19	15	Diamond Shoe (1).....		15	15 1/2	15 1/2	-	600
25	5 1/2	Dietograph F (a15c).....		23	18 1/2	19 1/2	-	2,000
12 1/2	11	*Distilled Liquors.....		11 1/2	11	11 1/2	-	400
26 1/2	23 1/2	Distillers, Ltd (a46 4-5c).....		26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	-	200
38	24	*Doerley Die (20).....		38	26 1/2	26 1/2	-	200
7	4 1/2	Dom Steel & Coal, B.....		5	5 1/2	5 1/2	-	100
37 1/2	35	*Det Steel Fr (a50c).....		37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-	1,900
124 1/2	94 1/2	*Dow Chemical (2.40).....		117 1/2	114 1/2	116	+ 2	2,800
110	105 1/2	*Do pf. Harris (1).....		110	110	110	+ 1	300
6	4	*Do pf (7).....		110	110	110	-	10
80	66	*Dubbler Condenser.....		77 1/2	77	77 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100
10 1/2	5	Duval Texas Sulphur.....		6 1/2	5	6 1/2	+ 1 1/2	3,100
15 1/2	7 1/2	EAGLE PITCHER L/D (a10c).....		11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-	500
11 1/2	4	E Gas & F Aa.....		7	6 1/2	6 1/2	-	2,000
83	41 1/2	Do pf (6).....		66 1/2	60	60 1/2	-	400
85	50 1/2	Do pr pf (4 1/2).....		73 1/2	71	71	- 2 1/2	200
45	24 1/2	Do pf. A.....		42	42	42 1/2	-	100
44 1/2	23	Do pf. B.....		41	40	40	- 2	200
14	6 1/2	*Eray Wash Mach, B (150c).....		13	12 1/2	12 1/2	-	2,500
22 1/2	15 1/2	Economy C Strs (a50c).....		18	16 1/2	16 1/2	-	100
83	36	*Edis Br Stm (1.60).....		58	58	58	- 2	100
4	2 1/2	*Eisler Elec Corp.....		3	3	3 1/2	-	4,800
27	15 1/2	El Bd & Share.....		25 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	- 2 1/2	93,200
79	64 1/2	Do pf (5).....		74 1/2	73	73 1/2	- 1 1/2	700
88 1/2	74 1/2	El Fw Astoria.....		84	82 1/2	82 1/2	-	2,000
12	9 1/2	El Fw Assoc.....		11	11 1/2	11 1/2	-	1,000
9 1/2	6 1/2	El F & L 2d pf A.....		9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-	2,700
75 1/2	18 1/2	Do.....		62	59	59	- 6	225
9	5 1/2	*El Sharehold.....		7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-	200
98	88	Do pf w w (13).....		97 1/2	97	97 1/2	+ 1 1/2	375
20 1/2	10	*El Shov C pt pf.....		14	14	14	- 10 1/2	50
19 1/2	15	*Electrograph Cp (11).....		18 1/2	18	18 1/2	-	600
78	64 1/2	Elmer L & S 100.....		84	82 1/2	82 1/2	-	400
66	44	Do 6 1/2% pf.....		60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	- 1 1/2	50
66 1/2	43 1/2	Do 7% pf.....		65	63 1/2	64	-	400
28 1/2	21	Empire Fw pt (a50c).....		28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	+ 1 1/2	50
21 1/2	18 1/2	*Empire L & S 100.....		20 1/2	20	20	-	5,000
3	1 1/2	*Equity Corp.....		2	2	2	-	3,000
1	1/2	Europ El det res.....		1	1	1 1/2	-	500
23 1/2	14 1/2	*Evans Wallow Lead.....		18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-	3,400
10 1/2	6 1/2	*FAIRCHILD AVIATION.....		6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	-	500
49	15 1/2	*Falstaff Brewing.....		48	34	34	-	1,700
16	13 1/2	*Fanny Far C (50c).....		16	16	16 1/2	-	800
31	23 1/2	*Felders Mfg (1 1/2).....		29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	-	100
40 1/2	28 1/2	*Ferro Enamel (1).....		35 1/2	34	34 1/2	-	1,600
21	18 1/2	*Ferro L & S 100.....		20	20	20	- 1 1/2	800
8	7 1/2	*Fidello Brew, Inc.....		7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	-	80
88	74 1/2	Fide Asso (Phila) (2).....		76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	-	40
117	112	First Nat S Int pf (7).....		111	113	113	- 1	20
70	46	Do pf.....		58 1/2	58	58 1/2	-	6,800
60	40 1/2	Fia Fw & L pt.....		47	47	47	- 1	100
28 1/2	19	Ford M, Can. A (a75c).....		21 1/2	20	20 1/2	-	2,200
32	25 1/2	*Ford L & S 100.....		24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	-	25
19	16	*Froed G & M cv pf (1.20).....		18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	-	8,300
4 1/2	2 1/2	*GENERAL ALLOYS.....		2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-	700
21 1/2	13 1/2	Gen Elec, Ltd, reg (a56 1/2c).....		21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	-	100
19	13 1/2	*Gen Elec, Ltd, reg (70c).....		17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	-	100
49	13	Gen G & S cv pf.....		40	40	40	- 6	100



## Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

—1936—										—1936—										—1936—									
Stock and Dividend										Stock and Dividend										Stock and Dividend									
High. Low. Last.										High. Low. Last.										High. Low. Last.									
In Dollars.										In Dollars.										In Dollars.									
Net Sales										Net Sales										Net Sales									
Chgs. in 1000s.										Chgs. in 1000s.										Chgs. in 1000s.									
24 1/2	Gen Invest Corp.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	5,100	28 1/2	Nat Leather	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	400	40 1/2	So Penn Oil (1 1/2)	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	1,200
28 1/2	Do "A"	58 1/2	49 1/2	58 1/2	49 1/2	58 1/2	49 1/2	58 1/2	800	27 1/2	Nat Oil Prod (a30c)	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	1,000	41 1/2	So Cal Edison pt pf (1 1/2)	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	100
91 1/2	Gen Out Adv pf.	91 1/2	84 1/2	91 1/2	84 1/2	91 1/2	84 1/2	91 1/2	625	90 1/2	Nat Pw & L pf (6)	87 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	4,700	29 1/2	Do pf B (1 1/2)	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	500
83 1/2	Gen Pub Sv pf (15)	83 1/2	80 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	83 1/2	140	10 1/2	Nat Rubber Mach	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	2,500	6 1/2	Do pf C (1 1/2)	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	200
2 1/2	Gen Rayon, Ltd. A.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	300	28 1/2	Nat Service Co	28 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	100	155 1/2	So New Eng Tel (6)	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	10
109 1/2	Gen Teleph (a30c)	109 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2	1,100	30 1/2	Nat Sugar (N J) (2)	28 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	1,300	2 1/2	So Pipe Line (20c)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	600
93 1/2	Gen Tire & Rubber	78 1/2	72 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	375	9 1/2	Nat Tea pf (55c)	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	100	2 1/2	So Union Gas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	300
102 1/2	Do pf A (6)	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	110	15 1/2	Nat Transit (75c)	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2,100	11 1/2	So Royalty (40c)	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,900	
90 1/2	Georgia Pow pf (6)	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	75	11 1/2	Nat Union Radio	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	3,100	10 1/2	Spanish & Gen rcta	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	300	
85 1/2	Gilbert (A C)	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	200	113 1/2	Neb Power Co pf (7)	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	200	33 1/2	Spencer Ch Sta (50c)	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	2,300	
18 1/2	Glen Aida Coal (1)	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	4,600	11 1/2	Neb Power Co pf (7)	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	100	10 1/2	Std St & Ld (a2c)	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	600	
39 1/2	Godechaux Sug. A (a50c)	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	50	11 1/2	Nelco	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	300	1 1/2	Standard Brewing	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	
20 1/2	Do B	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	100	16 1/2	Nelson (Herman) (a25c)	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	100	18 1/2	Stand Dredg cv pf	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	250	
4 1/2	Goldfield Consol	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	200	10 1/2	Neptune Met. A.	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	1,300	49 1/2	Stand Inv pf w w	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	100	
21 1/2	Gorham Mfg v t c ext (1)	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	200	10 1/2	New Bradford Oil (a10c)	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	400	23 1/2	Stand Oil Ry (1)	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	2,700	
16 1/2	Grand R Var (100c)	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1,500	92 1/2	New Haven Clock	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	400	14 1/2	Stand Oil Neb	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	4,000	
4 1/2	Grand Nat Films	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	31,900	92 1/2	New Jersey Zinc (12)	84 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	800	36 1/2	Stand Oil Ohio (a25c)	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	1,300	
32 1/2	Gray Tel F S (1)	23 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	2,400	96 1/2	New Mexico & Arizona Land	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	107 1/2	Stand Pw & L	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	50	
130 1/2	Gr A & P T N v (16)	121 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	50	96 1/2	Newmont Mining (2)	89 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	1,800	4 1/2	Stand Pw & L	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1,400	
128 1/2	Do lat pf (1)	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	2	26 1/2	New Process Co (2)	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	500	15 1/2	Stein (A) & Co (1)	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	100	
36 1/2	Great Nor Paper (1)	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	50	38 1/2	N Y & Hon Rosario (11)	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	50	7 1/2	Stetson Bros Stores	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1,200	
10 1/2	Greenfield Tap & Die	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,200	105 1/2	N Y Pwr & Light 9% pf (6)	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	100	13 1/2	Do Br St 2d pf	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	50	
35 1/2	Guardian Investors	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	800	125 1/2	N Y Pwr & Light 9% pf (6)	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100	7 1/2	Stetson Bros Stores	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1,300	
98 1/2	Gulf Oil (1)	90 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	2,600	125 1/2	N Y Tel pf (6 1/2)	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	50	3 1/2	Stetson Bros Stores	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	3,300	
85 1/2	HALL LAMP (a20c)	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	400	175 1/2	N Y Transit (30c)	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	100	25 1/2	Stetson (J B)	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	25	
72 1/2	Hartford El L (2.75)	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	25	75 1/2	N Y Water Service pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	60	30 1/2	Stetson & Co (a75c)	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	250	
64 1/2	Hazletine Corp (3)	16 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	2,700	3 1/2	Do B var	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	4 1/2	Stetson Motor Car	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4,300	
17 1/2	Hecia Min (60c)	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	200	15 1/2	Nagarsa Shares (M d) B (a10c)	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	4,300	5 1/2	Stetson Machine	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	2,700	
55 1/2	Heyden Ch Co (11)	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	200	44 1/2	Niles-Bement-Pond (a50c)	43 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	7,300	24 1/2	Stetson Oil (25c)	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	22,000	
17 1/2	Hollinger Gl (a65c)	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	13,400	7 1/2	Noma Elec Corp (a40c)	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1,200	10 1/2	Stetson Oil (25c)	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2,300	
39 1/2	Horn & Hardt (1.60)	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	250	5 1/2	North Am Light & Power	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1,200	76 1/2	Stetson Am El pf	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	7,100	
111 1/2	Do pf (7)	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	20	62 1/2	Do pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	1,200	10 1/2	Stetson Am El pf	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	1,200	
28 1/2	Hud B M & S (1)	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	7,200	64 1/2	North Am Util Sec	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4												



## Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

—1936—										Range 1936.										Range 1936.										Range 1936.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
High.					Low.					Stock and Dividend in Dollars.					High.					Low.					Last.					Chg.					in 1000s.					Net Sales																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
55 1/2	55 1/2	Asso Elec 4 1/2% '35	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55



Week Ended

## Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

Saturday, Aug. 15

Chicago  
STOCK EXCHANGE  
STOCKS

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200 Abb Lab n	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
10,500 Adv Alu.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
350 Allied Fr.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
200 Do A.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
1,480 Am P Sv pf	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
5,800 Armour	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1,050 Asbest	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
750 Assoc Inv.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
3,550 East-Bl	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
2,350 Bendix Av	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
1,750 Bergh Br.	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
700 Binks	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
1,500 Bliss & L.	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
500 Borg-War	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
200 Brach	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
50 BFAW A pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
1,120 Do B.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1,350 Bruce E L.	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
42,950 Butler	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
380 C C V.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1,040 Cen IPS pf	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
450 Cen Ill Sec	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
550 Do pf	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
14,350 C&S	40 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
1,420 Do pf	40 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
680 Do pf	40 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
290 C&P L pf	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
34,950 Chicago	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,150 Do pf	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
300 Chi F. S.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
150 Chi M. Ord.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
200 Chi S. Cab	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
13,450 Cit Serv.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
80 Colm L&S	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
1,460 Com'w Ed.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
3,900 Con Biss	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
200 Cont Std.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
7,700 Crane	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
2,300 Crane	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
250 Do pf	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
130 Curtie L.	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
3,500 Dayton Rub	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
750 Do A.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
150 Decker & C	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
450 Dexter	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
500 Dixie-Vor	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
150 Do A.	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
2,000 Eco CDS.	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
620 Eddy Pap.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1,450 El House	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
100 ElginNat	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
250 GenCandA	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
43,800 Gen Hou n.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
250 Godechaw J	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
1,350 Do B.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
2,400 Goldbl	32 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
3,000 Gt Lak Dr	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
1,700 Hall Br	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1,550 Heilem Br	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
300 HWE p w	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
200 Hormel	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
5,550 Houder-B	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
100 Ill Br n.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
30 Ill N U pf	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
30 Int P 6 pf	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
200 Iron Fire	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
2,850 Jarvis W B	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
500 Jeff El.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
130 Kalamia St.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
450 Katz Dr.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
8,250 Kellogg Sw	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
140 Do pf	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
700 K U Jr pf	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
30 Do pf	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
1,550 K-R T.	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
100 Kingsbr Br	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
110 LaSalle Ext	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
340 Leath	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
10 Do pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
1,900 McN & L	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
1,900 Lincoln Pr	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
100 Do pf	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
100 Lindsay L.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
100 Lion Oil R.	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
350 London P.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
150 Lynch	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
1,780 Manb Dear	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
1,650 Marz Fld.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
13 McC R A.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
850 McGraw El	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
100 McQuay-N.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2

Chicago  
STOCK EXCHANGE  
STOCKS

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,250 Merch&M A	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
550 Do pf	35 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
300 Mickelb F.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
95,700 Mid-West	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
23,000 Do war.	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1,970 Mid Un.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
170 Do pf	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
30 M U 7 pf	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
710 Milbaf pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
300 Modine	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
300 Musk MS A	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
800 Nachman S	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
1,000 Nat Gyps.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
250 Nat Leath.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
960 Nat Press C	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
960 Nat R I pf	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
100 Nat-Stand.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
1,050 Nobilit-Sp.	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
250 N Am Car.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
700 N W Eng.	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
20 N W U pf	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
330 Do pf	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
4,350 N W Banc.	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
100 O G&E pf	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Oshkosh Ov	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
70 Do pf	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
250 Parker Pen	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
450 PeabodyCB.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
300 Penn G&E.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
200 Per Cl.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
6,150 Penn Win.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
300 Potter	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
5,600 Prima	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
400 Public Sv.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
1,300 Do pf	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
50 Do pf	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
80 Do pf	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
220 Quaker O.	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
100 Do pf	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
350 Rayth vtc.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
4,900 Reliance	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
50 Ross G&T.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
40 STLNEYdr	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
150 Sang El	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
1,700 Schwitz C	22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
270 Signode Stl	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
140 Do pf	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
80 SilverStl C	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
80 SCOLOPw A	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
300 SW L&P pf	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
800 SW Dr	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,100 Thompson J	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
350 Stockline F	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
8,500 Swift	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
3,400 Swift Int.	33 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
600 Thomp J R	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1,100 Utah R.	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1,000 Util & Ind	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1,600 Do pf	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
50 Viking P pf	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,750 Wahl	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
450 Walgreen	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
100 Wiebel St	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
850 Will O-O-M	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
850 Wis Bkash	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
8,800 Zenith	38 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2

## CURB EXCHANGE

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
450 Allied B&D	85 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2
690 Barlow	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
50 Bar S	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
140 Do pf	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
700 K U Jr pf	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
30 Do pf	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
1,550 K-R T.	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
100 Kingsbr Br	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
110 LaSalle Ext	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
340 Leath	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
10 Do pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
1,900 McN & L	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
1,900 Lincoln Pr	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
100 Do pf	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
100 Lindsay L.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
100 Lion Oil R.	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
350 London P.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
150 Lynch	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
1,780 Manb Dear	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
1,650 Marz Fld.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
13 McC R A.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
850 McGraw El	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
100 McQuay-N.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2

## BOARD OF TRADE

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,130 Berk & C.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
100 Contl Br A	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
460 Elec B & S	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
130 Elec M	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1,412 TMNort Br	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

San Francisco  
STOCK EXCHANGE  
STOCKS

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
988 Ang C N B	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
2,375 Assoc Fd	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
62 Al I D E A	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
20 Bk of Cal.	202 1/2	202 1/2	202 1/2
1,163 Byron Jack	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
190 Bishop Oil	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
4,270 Calamba S	31 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
60 Do pf	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
180 Calav Cem	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
400 Cal Engels	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
2,901 Cal Pack	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
420 Do pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
30 Cal W S pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
547 Cate Trac	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
325 Chrysler	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
260 Clorox Ch.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
40 Cal Co G&E	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
556 Cons Cal A	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
95 Cr Wil pf	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
1,924 Cr Zel vtc	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
100 Do pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
420 Do pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
3,323 Di Giorgio	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
133 Do 3 pf	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
648 Eldor O W	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
2,779 Emp Cap	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
2,060 Emaco	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
25 Ewa Planta	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
50 Fire F Ina	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
1,178 Food Mach	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
1,175 Food M	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
10 Cal Merc L	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
2,002 Gen Paint	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1,015 Golden St	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
5,495 Glad MCB	19 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
1,807 Hawal Pine	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
30 Home F&M	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
340 Honolulu O	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
75 Hono Plant	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
3,527 Hunt B A	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,470 Do pf	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
35 Hutch S P	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
700 Hudson M	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
1,488 Island Pl	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
1,407 Le Tourm.	414 1/2	414 1/2	414 1/2
50 U Bk A	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
150 Do B	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
300 Leslie C S	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
200 L. McN&L	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
1,220 Logk'd Air	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
70 L A G&E	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
300 Magnavox	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
887 I Magnin	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
100 Do pf	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
4,205 March R	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
15 Mark St Ry	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
570 Nat Auto F	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
1,915 Natomax	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2



## Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets—Continued

## Louisiana Securities

Listed and Unlisted

## WOOLFOLK, HUGGINS &amp; SHOBER

New Orleans Stock Exchange  
539 Gravier St., New Orleans, La. ATT N O 380

## New Orleans Stock Exchange

Sales.	CURB STOCKS	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	CURB STOCKS	High.	Low.	Last.
995 Jeff L. Oil.	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	25 Wesson Oil.	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
75 Do pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 Do pf.	82	82	82	82
5 N O P S pf 60	60	60	60	60					
5 Pan Am L.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2					
173 Std F 32 pf 36	35	35	35	35					

New analysis of NORANDA  
MINES available to anyone  
interested; ask for analysis A.

Greenshields &amp; Co.

507 Place d'Armes, Montreal

## Montreal Stock Exchange

Sales.	STOCKS	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	STOCKS	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Agn-S pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	25 N Scotia.	281	281	281	281
10 Alb Gr pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	315 Royal.	176	176	176	176
80 Amal Gr pf.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2					
125 Assoc Brew	10	10	10	10					
817 Bathurst	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2					
11 Baw N Gr.	160	160	160	160					
55 Do pf.	25	25	25	25					
629 Bell Tel.	148 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2					
3,455 Brazil.	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2					
505 B C Pwr.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2					
30 Do B.	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4					
160 Bruck Silks.	8	8	8	8					
346 Bldg Prod.	43 1/2	42	42	42					
45 C Bron pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2					
5,065 Can Car.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2					
4,485 Do pf.	19	19	19	19					
150 Can Cel.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2					
140 Do pf.	120	120	120	120					
25 Do rta.	21	21	21	21					
1,220 Can Com.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2					
379 Do pf.	77	77	77	77					
50 C Cot pf.	101	101	101	101					
25 C For in.	28	28	28	28					
358 C Hy E.	40	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2					
1,790 C Ind Alc.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2					
680 Do B.	6	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2					
2 Can I Fnd.	30	30	30	30					
15 Do pf.	51	51	51	51					
348 C Nor.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2					
2,609 Can Pac R.	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2					
245 Can Steam.	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2					
385 Do pf.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2					
10 C Wire.	30	30	30	30					
200 Cockat Pl.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2					
3,105 C Smelt.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2					
195 Crown C.	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2					
3,960 Dist-Sea.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2					
5,004 D Brk.	43 1/2	42	42	42					
2,422 D Coal pf.	18 1/2	18	18	18					
80 Dom Glass.	110	110	110	110					
596 Dom S&CB	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2					
130 D Textile.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2					
11 Do pf.	147	147	147	147					
654 Dryden.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2					
35 East Dair.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2					
296 Electro.	24	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2					
10 Enam & L.	14	14	14	14					
135 Eng Elec A.	20	20	20	20					
1,935 Foundation.	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2					
115 G Steel W.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
235 Gurd.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2					
920 Gypsum.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2					
115 Hambl Bdg.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2					
3,000 Hollinger.	15	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2					
56 How Smith	12	12	12	12					
281 Do pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2					
2,855 Imp Tob.	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2					
27,891 Int Nickel.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2					
56 Int Power.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2					
380 L of the W	25	25	25	25					
18 Do pf.	150	150	150	150					
160 Lindsay.	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2					
10 Do pf.	55	55	55	55					
1,560 Mansey-Har.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2					
1,706 McCol-Pr.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2					
15 Mont Col.	35	35	35	35					
5 Do pf.	95	95	95	95					
7,790 Mont Pw.	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2					
18 Mont Tele.	58	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2					
32 Mont Tr.	84	84	84	84					
1,636 Nat Brew.	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2					
100 Do pf.	43	43	43	43					
30 Nat St C.	15 1/2	15	15	15					
30 Nla W (N)	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2					
3,907 Noranda.	64 1/2	63	63	63					
165 Ogilvie.	215	215	215	215					
10 Do pf.	165	165	165	165					
60 Ottawa P.	101	101	101	101					
215 Do pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2					
5 Ottawa.	18	18	18	18					
50 Penmans.	53	53	53	53					
1,880 Power.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2					
2,112 Que Pow.	20	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2					
365 Regent Knit.	8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2					
18 Do pf.	101	101	101	101					
35 Roll pf.	101	101	101	101					
135 Sag pf.	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2					
3,065 Shawin.	20 1/2	20	20	20					
150 Sher Will.	17 1/2	17	17	17					
10 Do pf.	120	120	120	120					
931 St Paul Pw.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2					
700 St Law.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2					
15 St Law F.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2					
1,190 Do pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2					
2,228 St L P pf.	32 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2					
398 Steel of C.	67	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2					
70 Do pf.	61	61	61	61					
10 Tooke B pf.	10	10	10	10					
10 Tuckett pf.	155	155	155	155					
55 Viau Bisc.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15					
20 Do pf.	55	55	55	55					
120 Wabaso.	25	25	25	25					
5 West Gr.	55	55	55	55					
12 Do pf.	112	110	110	110					
585 Winn El.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2					
80 Do A.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2					
1 Do pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2					
85 Woods M pf.	60	60	60	60					

## Montreal

## CURB MARKET

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,900 Lam Cont.	48	44	44
2,800 Lebel	21 1/2	20	20 1/2
1,610,700 Lee	14	14	14
3,720 Macassa	4.60	4.35	4.35
500 Man Basin	107	107	107
90 McHara	42	42	42
500 McVittie	20	20	20
14,750 McWatters	1.69	1.53	1.53
23,200 Moffatt H.	11	10	11
8,000 Mont G.	1.25	1.10	1.10
3,000 Newbec	0.04	0.04	0.04
61,320 O'Brien G.	7.00	6.20	6.35
500 Pend Or.	90	90	90
850 Pamour	4.65	4.60	4.65
250 Parkhill	24	22	22
5,000 Perron	1.40	1.28	1.32
1,200 Pick Cr.	7.25	6.90	6.90
200 Pioneer	7.50	7.40	7.50

## Montreal

## CURB MARKET

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200 Premier	3.02	3.02	3.02
2,500 Quebec G.	73	70	73
17,643 Read-Au	4.25	3.90	4.05
3,000 Ritchie	0.09	0.09	0.09
300 San Ant.	2.00	1.90	1.90
17,050 Shawley	97	90	90
16,300 Sher-Gord	1.75	1.60	1.70
26,580 Siscoe	4.75	4.20	4.45
11,500 Sladen Mal	71	61	61 1/2
85,745 Sidacons	73	64	66 1/2
27,288 Sullivan	1.12	1.11	1.12
1,100 Sylvanite	3.50	3.37	3.50
3,320 Teck-H	6.05	5.90	6.00
222,395 Thomp C.	1.45	1.15	1.20
8,300 Towan	78	70	78
800 Ventures	2.23	2.15	2.15
16,800 Wayside	11 1/2	11	11
1,750 Wright-H	8.00	7.90	7.90

## CANADIAN STOCKS

INQUIRIES INVITED

## A. E. AMES &amp; CO.

INCORPORATED  
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

## Toronto Stock Exchange

STOCK EXCHANGE.					STOCK EXCHANGE.				
STOCKS					STOCKS				
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.		Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	
2,185 Abitibi	1.75	1.40	1.40		25 Tip Top pf.	105 1/2	105	105 1/2	
110 Do pf.	110	104	104		268 Twin City	14	13	14	
120 Bath P A.	13 1/2	13	13 1/2		6,245 Union Gas	11	11	11	
10 Beatty Br	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2		1,660 Unit Steel	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
122 Beauharn	3 1/2	3	3		6,543 H Walkers	31 1/2	31	31 1/2	
353 Bell Tel.	149	148	149		1,774 Walkers	18 1/2	18	18 1/2	
48 Blue Rib.	4 1/4	4	4 1/4		20 W Can Fr	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
35 Do pf.	29	29	29		40 West Groc.	50 1/2	49	50 1/2	
101 Brant C pf	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2		2,987 Westons	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	
4,561 Brazilian	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2		177 Westons	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	
5,475 Br & Dist.	1.05	1.00	1.00		471 Winni El.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
805 Brewing	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2						
10 Do pf.	14	14	14		BANKS				
15,192 B A Oil.	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2		59 Canada	58	57	57	
55 B C Pw.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2		157 Commerce	157	157	157	
462 Build Prod.	43	42 1/2	43		85 Dominion	206	200	200	
110 Burr	12	12	12		337 Imperial	199	197	199	
130 Do pf.	60	59	59		1 Montreal	197	197	197	
370 Burt. F. N.	42	41 1/2	41 1/2		12 Nova Sco.	282	278	278	
210 Can Br.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2		52 Royal	179	179	179	
1,189 Can Cem.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2		4 Toronto	222	222	222	
47 Do pf.	77	76	77		LOAN AND TRUST				
80 Can N Pw.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2		7 Can Perm. 147	147	147	147	
200 Can Pack.	88	88	88		5 Huron & E	80	80	80	
75 Can Steam.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4		10 Do 20 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	
185 Do pf.	7	7	7		73 Tor Gen Tr	80	80	80	
8 Can W C	33	33	33		CURB EXCHANGE				
125 Do Br.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2		10 Blttn Hatz	40	39	40	
50 Can Bak.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2		115 Bruck Shk.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	
7 Do pf.	44	44	44		300 Can Bud B	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	
30 Can C.	101	101	101		555 Can Malt.	33 1/2	32	33	
37 Do 1st pf.	101	101	101		165 Can Vine.	20 1/2	20	20 1/2	
360 Do 2d pf.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2		310 Can W Box	24	24	24	
1,705 Can Car	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2		25 Cr Dom Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
675 Do pf.	20	19	20		100 Dish St	10	10	10	
362 Can Dredg	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2		315 Dom Br.	43 1/2	41	42 1/2	
10 Can Gen El.	170	170	170		100 Dom Tar.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
2,930 Can Ind A	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2		10 Do pf.	91	91	91	
85 Do B.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2		10 Ham Bridge	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
30 Can Oil	12	12	12		75 Do pf.	44	43	43	
70 Do pf.	138	133	138		85 Humbers	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	
2,706 C P R.	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2		10,144 Impet G	21	20 1/2	20 1/2	
49 Can Wall A.	26	25	25		180 Ind	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
106 Do B.	25	25	25		85 Do pf.	60	58	58	
30 Can W.	25	25	25		8,618 Inter Pete.	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	
140 Carnat pf.	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4		1,016 Mont Pw.	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	
450 Cockshutt	6	5 1/2	5 1/2		200 First St	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	
589 Cons Baka.	18 1/2	18	18		50 N Star pf.	350	350	350	
1,440 Cons C.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2		10 Ont Silknt				
73 Cons Consum.	202	203	203						
515 Cosmos	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2		290 Rof Maj.	75	75	75	
59 Do pf.	106	106	106		772 Shawing	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	
85 Crows Nest	48	48	48		620 Stand Pav.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
17,720 Do Coal	25	25 1/2	24 1/2		15 Stop and				
620 Do Coal					Shop	75	75	75	
520 Do St&C.	18 1/2	17 1/2	18		20 Rup's Lp	68	68	68	
B	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2		80 Rup's Fed	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	
2,040 Do pf.	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2		100 Tamblin	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	
2,040 East St Pr	12	12	12		30 Thayers pf.	21	19	19	
50 Easy Wash	3	3	3		45 Tor Elev.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	
75 Econo Inv.	25	24 1/2	25		169 Unit Fuel	114	112	114	
400 Eng Rice.	16	16	16						
2,870 Fan Farm	16 1/2	16	16 1/2		345 Walkers Br	24	24	24	
3,507 Ford A.	21 1/2	20	20		169 Waterloo	1.00	1.00	1.00	
42 Goodyear	72	71 1/2	72		MINING DIVISION.				
185 Do pf.	57 1/2	55 1/2	57 1/2		7,300 Acme Oil.	10 1/2	10	10	
115 Gt W	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2		61,250 Afton	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	
720 Gyp & Alab	8	7 1/2	7 1/2		970,200 Alexandria	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	
5 Ham Cot pf	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2		29,800 Algoma	98	97	97 1/2	
95 Ham Thea.	14	14	14		22,750 Ashtley	18	15	16	
50 Hamd Car.	34	34	34		327,050 Ontario	35	34	34	
977 Hants A.	18	18	18		20,910 Bidgton	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	
70 Hunts A.	9 1/2	9	9		58,900 Bagamace	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	
2,715 Imp Tob.	14	13 1/2	14		75,800 Barry-Hol.	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	
45 Int Mill pf.	102	101 1/2	102		21,100 Base Met.	28	22	23	
39,478 Int Mill	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2		20,910 B E M R.	56	56	56	
45 Int Utl.	104	104	104		16,143 Beattie	1.50	1	1	
200 Do B.	1.25	1.15	1.25		155,855 Bobjo	34	28	29	
1,925 Kelvin	114	114	114		37,700 Buff Can.	96	95	95 1/2	
100 Lake of W.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2		16,587 Bunk H Ex	15	12	12	
730 Laurier	67	67	67		7,425 Cerker	1.00	1.00	1.00	
758 Lobiaw.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2		33,625 Can Mal.	1.25	1.18	1.18	
695 Do B.	19	18 1/2	18 1/2		1,400 Cariboo G.	1.44	1.33	1.33	
165 Maple L Mill	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2		12,925 Castie-Tr.	1.44	1.33	1.39	
2,200 Map pf.	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2		17,540 Centrai	4.25	4.00	4.00	
640 Do pf.	32 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2		200 Chas E Res	1.00	1.00	1.00	
1,506 McColl. Fr.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2		86,898 Chromium	2.30	2.00	2.18	
16 Do pf.	104	102 1/2	104		76,075 Clericy	99	98	98 1/2	
20 March	37	37	37		10,133 Coniarum	2.20	2.10	2.10	
43 Moore	35 1/2	37	37 1/2		12,348 Cons Chi.	1.77	1.60	1.65	
41 Do B.	175	175	175		7,425 Coker	1.00	1.00	1.00	
10 Do A.	235	235	235		14,615 Eldorado	90	84	80	
150 Nat Br.	44	44	44		10,015 Falcomb	9.30	8.80	9.00	
5,176 Nat Groc.	67	67	67		90,050 Fed Kirk.	97	97	97 1/2	
25 Nat Sewer.	17	17	17		327,050 Glondra	11	11	11	
20 Orange Cr	75	75	75		30,971 Golda	1.11	1.11	1.11	
2d pf.	75	75	75		29,975 Goldene	38 1/2	33	34 1/2	
90 Page Hens.	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2		16,245 Goodfish	14	13	13	
675 Pamp Oil	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2		38,450 Graham B.	22	19	19 1/2	
465 Power	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2		17,166 Gr. E	28	28	28	
596 Pressed Met	29	28 1/2	29		217,725 Greene S.	73	61	64	
45 Riverside A	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2		20,075 Gun Gold.	1.06	1.00	1.01	
25 Russell	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2		41,200 Halc-Sm.	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	
230 Sauten	101	100 1/2	100 1/2		105,760 Hard Rock.	3.29	2.80	2.90	
10 Simpson.	10	10	10		148,875 Kerk	1.00	1.00	1.00	
9 Do B.	7	7	7		53,800 Homest.	54	43	44	
515 Do pf.	73 1/2	71 1/2	73 1/2		30,679 Howey G.	80	78	78 1/2	
100 Stand Oil	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2						
449 Stl of Can	67	66 1/2	66 1/2						
316 Do pf.	61	60	60 1/2						



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# OPEN MARKET FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES

These quotations are for bankers, brokers and dealers and are accepted for publication as actual markets. The numbers at the left of a quotation identifies it with the name of the firm in the index making the market. Prices are as of close of business on Tuesday; South and Mid-West Monday.

## FOREIGN

### Stocks and Bonds

**BEAR, STEARNS & CO.**  
Members New York Stock Exchange  
ONE WALL STREET, NEW YORK  
Tel. Digby 4-8500 Teletype N.Y. 1-633

### FOREIGN SECURITIES

Key		Bid.	Offer.
10	American Bemberg	OW	BW
10	American Enka	OW	BW
10	American European Securities pt.	OW	BW
10	Amsterdam Trading Co.	OW	BW
10	Baird Television Def.	OW	BW
10	Baird Television pt.	OW	BW
10	Banco Territorial de Cuba (Credit Foncier Cuban), Series B, 6s, 1966	OW	BW
10	Brewers & Distillers	OW	BW
10	Burmeister & Wain 6s, 1940	OW	BW
10	Ford of Belgium	OW	BW
42	German 3 Bonds, drawn & matured	OW	BW
42	German 3 coupons (defaulted)	OW	BW
42	Italian 3 1/2% loan	47 1/2	49
10	Mexican Eagles	OW	BW
10	New York & Foreign Inv. pt.	OW	BW
10	Rhodesian Anglo	OW	BW
10	Rhodesian Selections	OW	BW
10	Royal Dutch 4s, 1945	OW	BW
42	Russian Imperial 5% loan	1 1/2	1 1/4
10	Swedish Match "B"	OW	BW
10	Volvo & Co.	OW	BW

## CANADIAN

### GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, CORPORATION SECURITIES

Private wire connection between New York, Montreal and Toronto

**ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION**  
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK, HANOVER 2-6363  
Bell System Tele. N. Y. 1-208

### CANADIAN SECURITIES

**CORPORATION ISSUES:**  
22 Canadian Utilities 5s, 1955..... 91 1/2 92 1/2  
22 Dominion Gas & Elec. 6 1/2s, 1945..... 89 1/2 90 1/2  
52 Metropolitan Corp. Canada 6s, 1947 96

### U. S. GOVT. AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

<b>ALABAMA:</b>			
4	Alabama State of, any issue	OW	
4	Alabama Counties, all issues	OW	
4	Alabama Municipal, all issues	OW	
4	Anniston (City of), any issue	OW	
1	Decatur (City of), any issue	OW	
4	Dothan (City of), any issue	OW	
4	Huntsville (City of), any issue	OW	
<b>ARKANSAS:</b>			
35	Arkansas Highway, A. 4 1/2s	89 1/2	90 1/2
35	Arkansas Highway, A. 4 1/2s and 4 1/2s	90 1/2	91 1/2
35	Arkansas Highway "A" 5s	93	94
35	Arkansas Hospital Construction, OW		
35	Arkansas Penitentiary, 1939	4.00	
35	Arkansas Rfd. Road Dist. 3s, 40	81	81 1/2
35	Arkansas University 4 1/2s	OW	
35	Jonesboro Special School	74	
35	Lafayette Dr. & Levee, Phillips Co.	55F	
35	Little Rock Special School	4.00	
35	Little Rock Street Impvt. Dist.	OW	
35	Mississippi Co. Funding 4 1/2s	100	
35	Morrilton Special School 5 1/2s, past due	91	
35	Texarkana 4 1/2s	91	
35	Texarkana Special Schools	85	

## FLORIDA BONDS

### PIERCE-BIESE CORPORATION

JACKSONVILLE

Tampa Orlando Miami  
Key Number 100.

<b>FLORIDA:</b>			
47	Alachua Co. R/B No. 1	OW	
100	Alachua Co. R/B No. 1, 5 1/2s, future mat.	84 1/2	
107	Alachua Co. R/B Dist. No. 1	22F	
107	Avon Park	34	
102	Brevard Co. Cocoa Beach R/B (5M) 7s	79	
102	Broward Co. Port Authority	36 1/2	
47	Clearwater c/d 6s	40	
47	Collier Co. R/B 6s	OW	
100	Collier Co. R/B 6s, futures	100	

## GOVT. AND MUNICIPAL BONDS (Cont.)

Key		Bid.	Offer.
<b>FLORIDA (Cont.):</b>			
11	Coral Gables c/ds	BW	
107	Coral Gables c/ds	23F	
107	Dade Co. S/D No. 2 Ref. Ring 4-6s. 96	97 1/2	
108	Davenport	34	
100	DeLand gen'l 6s, 1955	101	
100	Florida Inland Navigation Dist. 4s. OW		
107	Fort Pierce Inlet Dist. 6s	37F	
102	Fort Pierce Inlet (10M)	36	
103	Fort Pierce Inlet District	36 1/2	
100	Gainesville 5s, 5 1/2s	OW	
100	Green Cove Springs 6s APDCA	28F	
11	Hialeah c/ds & actuals APDCA	35F	
47	Hillsboro Co., 1926-28	101	

### Active Market

## in all FLORIDA

### Municipal Bonds

**THOMAS M. COOK & COMPANY**  
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA  
A. T. & T. W.F.B. 82. Long Distance 8188

107	Hollywood Harbor 6s	37F	
100	Jefferson Co. 5s, average maturity 104		
11	Lake Worth c/ds	OW	BW
47	Lake Worth Inlet 5 1/2s	85F	
102	Lake Worth D/D (10M)	OW	
108	Lake Worth	21	
108	Lake Worth Inlet Dist.	OW	
11	Maitland (City of) c/ds & actuals	OW	
102	Marion Co. Highway 5 1/2s	98 1/2	
102	Martin Co. Hwy. (10M)	OW	
108	Melbourne-Tillman D/D	4 1/2	
47	Miami Ref. 5s	85 1/2	
102	Miami rfdg. 4 1/2s (10M)	OW	
11	Miami Shores actuals	OW	
11	Miami City's	57	
47	Monroe Co. Highway 5 1/2s	OW	
108	Monroe County Road 5 1/2s	58	
102	Mt. Dora R/B No. 3 (5M)	70	
11	Okechobee City actuals APDCA	OW	BW
11	Okechobee County Highway 6s	OW	
102	Osceola Co. (10M)	75	
100	Palm Beach Co. R/B Bond Fund	97	
102	Palm Beach County S/D (10M)	OW	
108	Palm Beach County, all issues	OW	
47	Palmetto c/ds & actuals APDCA	OW	BW
47	Pinellas Co. R/B Ref. 4s	OW	
102	Pinellas Co. S/D No. 3 (5M)	70	
107	Polk Co. R/B Dist. and School Dis.	OW	
11	Punta Gorda actuals, APDCA	OW	BW
100	St. Augustine Ser. "C" stpd. 4s. 71		
102	St. Lucie Co. Hwy. (5M)	68	
47	St. Petersburg c/d	56 1/2	
11	Sebring	OW	BW
100	Tampa rfdg. 5 1/2s, 1947	OW	
107	Vero Beach Impvt 6s	37 1/2F	
102	Vero Beach actuals (10M)	35	
102	Winter Beach	35	
102	Winter Haven (10M)	49	

<b>GEORGIA:</b>			
4	Brunswick (City of) any issue	OW	
4	Thomasville (City of) any issue	OW	
4	Waycross (City of) any issue	OW	

## KENTUCKY STATE 5% WARRANTS

### THE BANKERS BOND CO.

Incorporated  
Investment Dept. LOUISVILLE  
Thos. Graham  
A. T. & T. Tel. LSVL 14  
L. D. 238-9

<b>KENTUCKY:</b>			
6	Kentucky Municipals, any	OW	
96	Ky. Bridge Rev. 3s, 50 No. 1	102 1/2	
96	Ky. State Inst. wts. 5s, Ser. A	102 1/2	
96	Louisville Bridge Revenue 3 1/2s, '55-103	104	

## LOUISIANA and MISSISSIPPI MUNICIPALS

**Scharff & Jones**  
INCORPORATED  
AT 67 NO. 60 TELEPHONE RAYMOND 189  
New Orleans

<b>MISSISSIPPI:</b>			
85	Black Creek D/D, Holmes Co.	26F	
85	Bogue Hasty D/D, Bolivar Co.	81F	

## GOVT. AND MUNICIPAL BONDS (Cont.)

Key		Bid.	Offer.
<b>MISSOURI:</b>			
85	Caruthersville School 4 1/2s and 5s. 90		
85	New Madrid Co. D/D No. 29 past due	45F	
85	Steele Water & Sewer	90F	
<b>NORTH CAROLINA:</b>			
29	Lake Lure 6s	16F	
<b>OHIO:</b>			
6	Cincinnati City of, any	OW	
6	Ohio Municipals, any	OW	
<b>OKLAHOMA:</b>			
29	Hartshorne 6s	50	
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA:</b>			
43	South Dakota 3 1/2s, 1946	101 1/2	102 1/2
43	South Dakota 4s, 1951 (callable)	100 1/2	
43	South Dakota 4 1/2s, 1942	99 1/2	100 1/2
43	South Dakota 6s, 1941	110 1/2	

### Prompt Bids for All

## TEXAS MUNICIPALS

### NEWMAN & CO.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

L. D. 323 A. T. & T. Teletype S. A. 2

<b>TEXAS:</b>			
43	Abilene 5s, 1950-54	100 1/2	
30	Angellina Co. Special Road 5 1/2s	OW	
30	Brownsville Perm. Imp. wts. 5s	85	
60	Cameron Co. Water Impvt. Dist. No. 1	OW	
60	Cameron Co. Irrigation Dist No. 1	OW	
30	Corpus Christi City of, D/D	OW	
30	Duval Co. Special Road 5 1/2s	4.70 1/2	
60	Edinburg	33	
30	Harris Co. any cph. to 1942	OW	
30	Hidalgo Co. Spec. Rd. 5 1/2s	95	
60	Hidalgo Co. Perm. Impvt. 1-4 1/2s rfdg. wts.	34	
60	Hidalgo Co. 2-5 1/2s Perm. Impvt. rfdg. bds	55	
60	Hidalgo Co. R/B 2-5 1/2s Ref. wts.	65	
60	Hidalgo Co. R/B 2-5 1/2s Ref. wts.	50	
30	Live Oak Co. Rd. 5s	97	
60	Merced	32	
30	Mission	32	
30	Nueces Co. Road 5 1/2s	97	
30	Nueces Co. Road 5 1/2s	98	
<b>WEST VIRGINIA:</b>			
6	West Virginia Municipal Bonds, any	OW	

## JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS

43	Atlantic 2s, 3s, 5s	OW	
43	Greensboro 2s, 3s, 5s	OW	
43	Phoenix 5s, 1951/41	108 1/2	109 1/2

## WATER BONDS

### AND PREFERRED STOCK

### BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED

**G. LOHRSTROM & CO.**

40 WALL ST.

Teletype N. Y. 1-521. Phone Andrews 2-3607

### WATER BONDS

26	Alabama Water Service 5s, 1957	100 1/2	101
26	Monmouth Cons. Water 5s, 1955	100	101
26	New Rochelle Water Co. 5s, 1951	87	90
26	New York Water Serv. Co. 5s, '51	99	100
26	Ohio Cities Water Co. 5 1/2s, 1953	91 1/2	92 1/2
26	Ohio Water Co. 5s, 1955	99	99 1/2
26	Ore. Wash. Water Serv. Co. 5s, '57	93 1/2	94
26	Penn. State Water 5 1/2s, 1952	102 1/2	103 1/2
26	Power Gas & Water Co. 5s, 1948	96 1/2	
26	Roanoke Water Co. 5s, 1950	91 1/2	92 1/2
26	Scranton Springbrook Water Serv. Co. 5s, 1957	100 1/2	101
26	South Bay Water Co. 5s, 1950	77 1/2	78 1/2
26	Union Water Service Co. 5 1/2s, '51-101 1/2	102 1/2	
26	Water Service Co. 5s, 1942	97 1/2	
26	West Virginia Water Co. 5s, 1951	102	

### PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

22	Amer. States Pub. Ser. 5 1/2s, 1948	82	83
58	Amer. States Pub. Ser. 5 1/2s, 1948	82F	82 1/2F
58	Amer. States Pub. Ser. 6s, 1938	26 1/2F	26F
3	Central Gas & Elec. 5 1/2s, 1946	79	82
3	Central States Edison 5 1/2s, 1943	45	
12	Chi. Aurora & Elgin R. R. 6s, '51	OW	
12	Cities Service 5s, 1950	81 1/2	81 1/2
12	Cities Service 5s, 1950	78	78 1/2
12	Cities Service 5s, 1953	77 1/2	78 1/2
12	Cities Service 5s, 1958	78	78 1/2

## Securities of the Utilities Power & Light System

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## HAMMONS & CO.

Incorporated

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Boston Los Angeles

### PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS (Cont.)

Key.		Bid.	Offer.
12	Cities Service Pr. & Lt. 5 1/2s, 1949	77	78
52	Colorado Electric Power 6s, 1947	106 1/2	107 1/2
52	Consolidated Gas Utilities 6 1/2s, 1943	33	35
52	Consolidated Traction 5s, 1938	93 1/2	
1	Dallas Railway & Term. 6s, 1951	85 1/2	86
52	El Paso Electric 5s, 1950	104 1/2	105 1/2
21	Erie Railroad 6s, 1954	12	
52	Gas & Electric of Bergen 5s, 1949	121 1/2	
52	Grand Rapids Ry. 7s, 1939	28 1/2F	30 1/2F
52	Hamilton Gas 5 1/2s, 1952	25	27
1	Houston Electric Co. 6s, 1950	88 1/2	89 1/2
52	Hudson Co. Gas 5s, 1949	121 1/2	
52	Indpls. Columbus St. Trac. 6s, 1948	78	79 1/2
1	James River Bridge 6 1/2s, 1958	36	37
52	Jersey City H. & P. 4s, 1949	66 1/2	68
1	Kansas City Pub. Serv. 3s, 1951	52	52 1/2
14	Kansas City Pub. Serv. 3s, 1951	51 1/2	52 1/2
15	Kansas City Pub. Serv. 3s, 1951	OW	BW
52	Lake Shore Electric 6s, 1953	34 1/2	
52	Lehigh Valley Transit Co. 4s, 1948	83 1/2	84 1/2
22	Memphis Pr. & Lt. 4 1/2s, 1978	OW	
52	Missouri Pub. Serv. 5s, 1947	74 1/2	75 1/2
52	Motor Transit Co. 6 1/2s, 1952	15 1/2	
52	Mountain States Power 5s, 1938	97 1/2	100 1/2
52	Mountain States Power 1st 6s, '38	99	102
52	New Or. & Pontchartrain Bridge 1st 7s, 1946	11F	13F
1	New Orleans & Pontchartrain Bridge 1st 7s, 1946	OW	
15	Newark Central Gas 5s, 1948	121 1/2	
15	Northern Texas Elec. 5s, 1940	OW	BW
52	Oklahoma Gas & Elec. 5s, 1950	103 1/2	103 1/2
52	Oklahoma Gas & Elec. 6s, 1940	102 1/2	103 1/2
52	Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Ry. 5s, 1937	51 1/2F	
52	Paterson Railroad 6s, 1949	77	
52	Gas & Coke 5s, 1944	44F	45 1/2F
52	Public Utilities Cons. 6s, 1938	55	57
52	Puget Sound Power & Light 5 1/2s, 1949	95 1/2	96
52	Republic Gas 5s, 1949	106	
52	St. Paul Gas 1st 5s, 1944	115 1/2	
52	St. Paul Gas Gen. 6s, 1952	111	
21	Salt Lake & Ogden 5s, 1934	19	21
52	Salt Lake & Ogden 6s, 1944	84	86
142	Salt Lake & Utah 6s, 1944	84	9 1/2
52	San Diego Cons. Gas & Elec. 4s, 1955	109 1/2	110 1/2
52	Seattle Lighting 5s, 1918	65 1/2	66 1/2
52	South Jersey Electric 5s, 1921	53	52 1/2
52	United Elec. of N. J. 4s, 1949	115	116 1/2
52	United Ry. of St. Louis actuals.	29F	30F
52	United Ry. of St. Louis c/d.	28 1/2F	30F
52	Utah & Idaho Electric 5s, 1944	84	86
52	Wisconsin Minn. Lt. & Pr. 5s, '44	106 1/2	107 1/2



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## INDUSTRIAL AND MISC. BONDS (Cont.)

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
10 Crane Co. 3 1/2, 1951.....	96 1/2	95 1/2
3 Credit Service Co. 1944.....	60	61
56 Cuban Tobacco 5s, 1944.....	75	78
10 Deep Rock Oil 7 1/2, 1937.....	71	72
10 Fairbanks Morse 4s, 1936.....	102 1/2	103
35 Flour Mills of America 6 1/2, 1948.....	86	87 1/2
10 Follansbee Brothers 5s, 1947, ac- tuals & c/ds.....	OW	BW
15 Gould Coupler Co. 1940 c/ds.....	OW	BW
10 Hearst Publications 6 1/2, 1937-47.....	102 1/2	103
10 Hightstown 6 1/2, 1944.....	75	83
10 Hiram Walker 4 1/2, 1945.....	107	108
10 International Paper 5s, 1947.....	99 1/2	99 1/2
10 Journal of Commerce 6 1/2, 1937.....	82	82
10 Kresge Foundation 4s, 1945.....	112	113 1/2
10 Lackawanna Steel 5s, 1950.....	108	112
10 Loew's, Inc. 3 1/2, 1951.....	97 1/2	95 1/2
15 Manchester Terminal 7s, 1941.....	70	70
10 Mathieson 6 1/2, 1944.....	70	70
10 Merchants Refrigerator Co. 1937.....	98	98
10 New York Shipping 5s, 1946.....	95	97
10 Scovill Manufacturing 5 1/2, 1945.....	106	107
10 Standard Oil N. J. 3s, 1951.....	99 1/2	99 1/2
10 Struthers Wells 6 1/2, 1943.....	81	81
10 Texas Corp. 3 1/2, 1951.....	102 1/2	102 1/2
10 Timber Lumber, Inc. 5s, 1948.....	35	35
10 United Drug 5s, 1953.....	101	101 1/2
10 Warner Sugar Corp. 1st & 2d.....	101	101 1/2
10 W. 1939.....	13 1/2	13 1/2
10 Wheeling Steel 4 1/2, 1966.....	101	101 1/2
10 Withers Sherman Income 6s, 1941.....	101	101 1/2
10 Woodward Iron 5s, 1932.....	83 1/2	83 1/2
10 Youngtown Sheet & Tube 4s, 1941.....	102 1/2	102 1/2

## REAL ESTATE BONDS

9 Allied Owners Corp. 1st mtg. 6s, 1947	79	79
9 Bn. Hotel of Louisville 1st 5s, 1949	100	100
9 Bn. Hotel of Louisville 2d 6s, 1949	68	68
9 Caesar Theatre 6 1/2, 1941.....	9	12
9 California Theatre & Realty 3-5s, 1943 (5M).....	71	71
9 Central Manhattan Props. 5s, 1948.....	15 1/2	15 1/2
9 Cigar Store Realty 5 1/2, 1949.....	49	50
9 Cleveland Hotel 5 1/2, 1949.....	51	53
9 Cumberland Apts. c/ds.....	34	36
9 Fulton Flats 6 1/2, 1948 (5M).....	113 1/2	113 1/2
9 General Theatres sub. wts.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
9 Governor Clinton Hotel 6s, 1948.....	20 1/2	21 1/2
9 Henry Clay Hotel (Louisville).....	50	50
9 Hotel St. George 4s, 1950.....	149 1/2	149 1/2
9 Kentucky Hotel 6s, 1948.....	51 1/2	51 1/2
9 National Press Building 4 1/2, 1950.....	12 1/2	13 1/2
9 165 Broadway Bldg. 7s, 1941.....	17 1/2	19 1/2
9 Real Estate Board of N. Y. 7s, 1946 (6M).....	3 1/2	3 1/2
9 Seelbach Hotel 2d 3s, 1951.....	34	34
9 Shillito (John) 6 1/2, 1948.....	108	108
9 31 Broadway Bldg. 7s, 1945.....	OW	OW
9 Speed Bldg. Income bds.....	62 1/2	62 1/2
145 United Post Office 5 1/2, 1938.....	23 1/2	23 1/2
9 Waldorf-Astoria 7s, 1954.....	22 1/2	23 1/2

## REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE CTS.

19 Bond & Mortgage Guaranty Co. 5s	56	57
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## BANK STOCKS

BOSTON:		
National Bank.....	50 1/2	53 1/2
Merchants National.....	410	410
National Rockland.....	64	68
National Shawmut Bank.....	30 1/2	33 1/2
Second National.....	150	150
State Street Trust.....	255	255
U. S. Trust.....	17	19
Webster & Atlas.....	41	44

CHICAGO:		
Am. Nat. Bank & Trust.....	210	230
Cont. Ill. Bank & Trust.....	147	151
First National.....	291	296
Harris Trust & Savings.....	425	445
Northern Trust.....	845	885

CINCINNATI:		
Third Union Trust.....	98	105
Provident Savings Bank & Trust.....	32	35

MILWAUKEE, WIS.:		
Marine Nat. Exchange Bk.....	39	41
Marshall & Isley Bank.....	17 1/2	19 1/2

NEW YORK CITY:		
Banca Commerciale Italiana.....	105	115
Bank of Manhattan Co.....	32 1/2	34 1/2
Bank of Yorktown.....	54	60
Bankers Trust.....	70 1/2	72 1/2
Bank of N. Y. & Trust.....	520	525
Bank of Sicily.....	12	12
Brooklyn Trust.....	8 1/2	9 1/2
Central Hanover Bank & Trust.....	123	128
Chase National.....	131 1/2	134 1/2
Chemical Bank & Trust.....	66	68
City National.....	43	45
Colonial Trust.....	78	88
Commercial National.....	187	193
Continental Trust.....	20 1/2	21 1/2
Corn Exchange Bank Trust.....	65 1/2	66 1/2
Empire Trust.....	24 1/2	25 1/2
Fifth Avenue National.....	990	1,020
First National.....	2,100	2,140
Fulton Trust.....	249	263
Guaranty Trust.....	354	359
Irving Trust.....	17	18
Kings County Trust.....	1,700	1,750
Lawyers Trust.....	53	56
Manufacturers.....	48 1/2	50 1/2
Manufacturers pf.....	51 1/2	53 1/2
Merchants National.....	80	80
National Bronx.....	20	24 1/2
National Safety.....	15	17
New York Trust.....	142	145
Penn. Exchange.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
Public National.....	48	50
Sterling National.....	35	36 1/2
Title Guaranty.....	11	12
Trade National.....	24	24
Underwriters Trust.....	80	80
United States Trust.....	2,045	2,095

NEWARK:		
Federal.....	16	18
Fidelity Union.....	38	39 1/2
Lincoln National.....	25	27
Merchants Newark.....	34	36
Nat. Newark & Essex.....	107	107
Nat. State Bank.....	460	460
United States.....	19	22
West Side.....	16	18

PHILADELPHIA:		
Central Penn National.....	36 1/2	40 1/2
City National.....	31	35
Corn Exchange.....	53 1/2	57 1/2

## BANK STOCKS (Cont.)

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Fidelity Philadelphia.....	405	425
Finance of Pennsylvania.....	220	240
First National.....	365	385
Frankford.....	45	52
Germantown.....	24	27
Grand.....	100 1/2	105 1/2
Industrial.....	10	13
Integrity.....	7 1/2	9 1/2
Land Title Bank and Trust.....	61 1/2	67 1/2
National Bank of Germantown.....	61	67 1/2
North Philadelphia.....	93	103
Northern.....	580	610
Pennsylvania.....	39	43
Penn. W. & S. D.....	107 1/2	111 1/2
Provident.....	535	560
Real Estate Trust.....	78	81
Second National.....	7 1/2	9 1/2
Trustmen's.....	183	173

## SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

53 Springfield National Bank.....	4	..
53 Springfield Safe Deposit & Tr.....	49	..
53 Third National Bank & Trust.....	255	..
53 Union Trust Co.....	46	51

## JOINT STOCK LAND BANK STOCKS

18 Atlantic.....	33	38
18 Lincoln.....	2	4
18 No. Carolina.....	20	24
18 San Antonio.....	52	56
18 Virginia com.....	30	45
18 Va. Carolina.....	45	..

## INSURANCE STOCKS

Aetna Casualty & Surety.....	101	105
Aetna Fire Insurance Co.....	55	55 1/2
Aetna Life Insurance Co.....	32 1/2	33 1/2
Aetna Life Insurance Co.....	31 1/2	32 1/2
Agriculture.....	87 1/2	90 1/2
American Alliance.....	25	26 1/2
American Equitable.....	33 1/2	36 1/2
American Home.....	11	14
American Insurance.....	15 1/2	16 1/2
American Reinsurance.....	76	79
American Surety.....	57 1/2	59 1/2
Automobile.....	34	36
Baltimore American.....	87 1/2	90 1/2
Bankers & Shippers.....	97 1/2	101 1/2
Bankers National Life Ins.....	20	..
Boston Insurance.....	633	643
Camden Fire.....	21 1/2	23 1/2
Carolina.....	27 1/2	29 1/2
City of New York.....	26 1/2	28 1/2
Conn. Gen. Life Ins. Co.....	43 1/2	44 1/2
Conn. Gen. Life Ins. Co.....	43 1/2	44 1/2
Continental Casualty.....	26 1/2	28 1/2
Eagle Fire.....	44	46
Employers Reinsurance.....	44	46
Excess.....	7 1/2	9
Federal.....	118	119 1/2
Fire Assn. of Philadelphia.....	76	77 1/2
Firemen's of Newark.....	12 1/2	14
Franklin.....	31 1/2	33 1/2
General Alliance.....	26	28
Georgia Home.....	24	26
Glens Falls.....	39	41
Globe & Republic.....	17 1/2	19 1/2
Globe & Rutgers.....	49 1/2	51 1/2
Great American.....	8	11
Great American Indemnity.....	8	11
Halifax Fire.....	22 1/2	24
Hanover Fire.....	35 1/2	37 1/2
Harmonia.....	26	28
Hartford Fire Insurance.....	74	75
Home.....	35 1/2	37 1/2
Home Fire Ins.....	25 1/2	27 1/2
Home State Fire.....	26 1/2	28 1/2
Importers & Exporters.....	6	8 1/2
Ins. Co. of North America.....	74	75
Knickbocker.....	14 1/2	17
Lincoln Fire.....	56	58
Maryland Casualty.....	3 1/2	3 1/2
Massachusetts Bonding & Insur.....	53	56
Merchants Fire.....	55	58
Merchants & Manufacturers.....	11	12 1/2
Monarch Life.....	48	50
National Casualty.....	17 1/2	19 1/2
National Fire Insurance Co.....	70	70 1/2
National Liberty.....	94	11
National Union.....	13 1/2	15 1/2
New Brunswick.....	12 1/2	13 1/2
New England Fire.....	34 1/2	36 1/2
New Hampshire.....	20	21
New Jersey.....	45	48
New York Fire.....	20 1/2	23 1/2
North River.....	27 1/2	29 1/2
Northern.....	96	100
Northern National ex div.....	120	124
Old Line Life.....	16 1/2	17 1/2
Pacific Fire.....	127	131
Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.....	90 1/2	91 1/2
Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.....	89	90 1/2
Preferred A.....	20	21 1/2
Prov. Wash.....	40	42
Rep. of Dallas.....	25 1/2	27
Rochester Amer.....	29	32
St. P. & M.....	209	213
Seaboard Fire & Marine.....	10 1/2	13
Seaboard Surety.....	29	31
Security.....	36 1/2	37 1/2
Southern Fire of N. Y.....	45	48
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins.....	135	140
Stuyvesant.....	64	74
Sun Life of Canada.....	498	525
Travelers Insurance Co.....	55 1/2	59
Travelers Insurance Co.....	550	555
U. S. Fidelity & Gty.....	18 1/2	20
U. S. Fire.....	57	59
U. S. Guaranty.....	56 1/2	59 1/2
Westchester Fire.....	35 1/2	37 1/2

## RAILROAD STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Alabama Great Southern Com.....	58 1/2	60 1/2
Alabama Great Southern pf.....	78	81
Atlantic & North Carolina R. R.....	10	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	110	118
Cin., N. Ori. & Tex. Pac. com.....	320	335
Cincinnati, N. Ori. & Tex. Pac pf.....	119	123
Cin. Union Term. 5 1/2 pf.....	110	112
Mississippi Central R. R.....	5	8
Northern Sec.....	69	75
Virginia Railway com.....	136	140
West Maryland 1st pf.....	75	80

## GUARANTEED RAILROAD STOCKS

2 Alabama & Vicksburg.....	95	97
2 Cleveland & Pittsburgh 7 1/2.....	88	91
2 Illinois Central leased line.....	85 1/2	88
2 Lackawanna R. of N. J.....	75	77
2 Morris & Essex.....	65	66 1/2
2 New York, Lack. & Western.....	95	98
2 Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Chi. com.....	168	173
2 American Business Shares.....	19	20 1/2
2 Rensselaer Saratoga.....	100 1/2	103
2 St. Louis Bridge 1st pf.....	149	153
2 St. Louis Bridge Co. 2d pf.....	75 1/2	77 1/2
2 Tunnel R. of St. Louis.....	149	153
2 United N. J. R. & Canal.....	255	258

## INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

Administered Fund, second.....	17.81	18.95
Affiliated Fund.....	2.01	2.21
Amerex Holding Corp.....	21 1/2	23
American Business Shares.....	19	20 1/2
Associated Nat. Shares.....	7 1/2	8 1/2
Assoc. St. Oil Shrs., A.....	6 1/2	7 1/2
British Type Investors, Inc.....	32	32
Broad Street Investing Co.....	33.01	35.30
Canac Fund.....	4.25	4.63
Chartered Investors.....	12	14
Do pf.....	86	86
Do pf.....	92 1/2	93 1/2
Collateral Tr. Shrs. A.....	25.76	30.98
Com'l Inv. Trust 3 1/2, 1951.....	103 1/2	104
Commonwealth Securities pf.....	21 1/2	22 1/2
Corporate Trust AA (mod.).....	3.52	..
Do pf.....	2.65	2.95
Deposited Bank Shares, N. Y. A.....	3.82	..
Deposited Insurance Shrs., A.....	3.82	..
Do B.....	3.69	4.10
Deserified Trustee Shs., C.....	4.55	5.25
Do D.....	7.30	8.10
Dividend Shares.....	1.78	1.94
Eastern Utility Investing 5s, 1954.....	39	41
Equity Corp. of Del. pf.....	30	31
Fidelity Fund.....	25.76	30.98
Fundamental Invest.....	24.20	25.76
Fundamental Trust Shrs.....	6.31	



